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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Belarus,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Djibouti,* Ecuador,* Egypt,* Sudan,* Syrian Arab Republic,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

30/... Promotion of a democratic and equitable international order

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling all previous resolutions of the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights and the Human Rights Council on this issue, in particular Assembly resolution 65/223 of 21 December 2010 and Council resolutions 8/5 of 18 June 2008, 18/6 of 29 September 2011, 21/9 of 27 September 2012, 25/15 of 27 March 2014 and 27/9 of 25 September 2014,

Reaffirming the commitment of all States to fulfil their obligations to promote universal respect for, and observance and protection of, all human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations, other instruments relating to human rights and international law,

Affirming that the enhancement of international cooperation for the promotion and protection of all human rights should continue to be carried out in full conformity with the purposes and principles of the Charter and of international law as set forth in Articles 1 and 2 of the Charter and, inter alia, with full respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, political independence, the non-use of force or the threat of force in international relations and non-intervention in matters that are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State,

Recalling the Preamble to the Charter, in particular the determination to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person and in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small,

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Reaffirming that everyone is entitled to a social and international order in which the rights and freedoms set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights can be fully realized,

Reaffirming also the determination expressed in the Preamble to the Charter to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom, to practice tolerance and good neighbourliness, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

Stressing that the responsibility for managing worldwide economic and social issues, as well as threats to international peace and security, must be shared among the nations of the world and should be exercised multilaterally and that, in this regard, the central role must be played by the United Nations as the most universal and representative organization in the world,

Considering the major changes taking place on the international scene and the aspirations of all peoples for an international order based on the principles enshrined in the Charter, including promoting and encouraging respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all and respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples, peace, democracy, justice, equality, the rule of law, pluralism, development, better standards of living and solidarity,

Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,

Considering that the Universal Declaration of Human Rights proclaims that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set out therein, without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Reaffirming that democracy, development and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms are interdependent and mutually reinforcing, and that democracy is based on the freely expressed will of the people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives,

Recognizing that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principle of cooperation and genuine dialogue and aimed at strengthening the capacity of Member States to comply with their human rights obligations for the benefit of all human beings,

Emphasizing that democracy is not only a political concept, but that it also has economic and social dimensions,

Recognizing that democracy, respect for all human rights, including the right to development, transparent and accountable governance and administration in all sectors of society, and effective participation by civil society are an essential part of the necessary foundations for the realization of social and people-centred sustainable development,

Noting with concern that racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance may be aggravated by, inter alia, the inequitable distribution of wealth, marginalization and social exclusion,

Reaffirming that dialogue among religions, cultures and civilizations could contribute greatly to the enhancement of international cooperation at all levels,

Underlining the fact that it is imperative for the international community to ensure that globalization becomes a positive force for all the world's people and that only through broad and sustained efforts, based on our common humanity in all its diversity, can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable,

Stressing the need for adequate financing of and technology transfer to developing countries, in particular landlocked developing countries and small island developing States, including to support their efforts to adapt to climate change,

Resolved to take all measures within its power to secure a democratic and equitable international order,

1. *Reaffirms* that everyone is entitled to a democratic and equitable international order;

2. *Also reaffirms* that a democratic and equitable international order fosters the full realization of all human rights for all;

3. *Declares* that democracy includes respect for all human rights and fundamental freedoms and is a universal value based on the freely expressed will of people to determine their own political, economic, social and cultural systems and their full participation in all aspects of their lives, and reaffirms the need for universal adherence to and implementation of the rule of law at both the national and international levels;

4. *Reaffirms* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in particular the principle that the will of the people, as expressed through periodic and genuine elections, shall be the basis of government authority, as well as the right to choose representatives freely through periodic and genuine elections, which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret vote or by equivalent free voting procedures;

5. *Calls upon* all Member States to fulfil their commitment expressed during the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance, held in Durban, South Africa, to maximize the benefits of globalization through, inter alia, the strengthening and enhancement of international cooperation to increase equality of opportunities for trade, economic growth and sustainable development, global communications through the use of new technologies and increased intercultural exchange through the preservation and promotion of cultural diversity, and reiterates that only through broad and sustained efforts to create a shared future based upon our common humanity and all its diversity can globalization be made fully inclusive and equitable;

6. *Reaffirms* that a democratic and equitable international order requires, inter alia, the realization of the following:

(*a*) The right of all peoples to self-determination, by virtue of which they can freely determine their political status and freely pursue their economic, social and cultural development, in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations and relevant resolutions of the United Nations;

(*b*) The right of peoples and nations to permanent sovereignty over their natural wealth and resources;

(*c*) The right of every human person and all peoples to development;

(*d*) The right of all peoples to peace;

(*e*) The right to an international economic order based on equal participation in the decision-making process, interdependence, mutual interest, solidarity and cooperation among all States;

(*f*) International solidarity, as a right of peoples and individuals;

(*g*) The promotion and consolidation of transparent, democratic, just and accountable international institutions in all areas of cooperation, in particular through the implementation of the principle of full and equal participation in their respective decision-making mechanisms;

(*h*) The right to equitable participation of all, without any discrimination, in domestic and global decision-making;

(*i*) The principle of equitable regional and gender-balanced representation in the composition of the staff of the United Nations system;

(*j*) The promotion of a free, just, effective and balanced international information and communications order based on international cooperation for the establishment of a new equilibrium and greater reciprocity in the international flow of information, in particular correcting the inequalities in the flow of information to and from developing countries;

(*k*) Respect for cultural diversity and the cultural rights of all, since this enhances cultural pluralism, contributes to a wider exchange of knowledge and understanding of cultural backgrounds, advances the application and enjoyment of universally accepted human rights across the world and fosters stable, friendly relations among peoples and nations worldwide;

(*l*) The right of every person and all peoples to a healthy environment and to enhanced international cooperation that responds effectively to the needs for assistance of national efforts to adapt to climate change, particularly in developing countries, and that promotes the fulfilment of international agreements in the field of mitigation;

(*m*) The promotion of equitable access to benefits from the international distribution of wealth through enhanced international cooperation, in particular in economic, commercial and financial international relations;

(*n*) The enjoyment by everyone of ownership of the common heritage of mankind in connection to the public right of access to culture;

(*o*) The shared responsibility of the nations of the world for managing worldwide economic and social development, as well as threats to international peace and security, that should be exercised multilaterally;

7. *Stresses* the importance of preserving the rich and diverse nature of the international community of nations and peoples, as well as respect for national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds, in the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights;

8. *Also stresses* that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that the international community must treat human rights globally in a fair and equal manner, on the same footing and with the same emphasis, and reaffirms that, while the significance of national and regional particularities and various historical, cultural and religious backgrounds must be borne in mind, it is the duty of States, regardless of their political, economic and cultural systems, to promote and protect all human rights and fundamental freedoms;

9. *Urges* all actors on the international scene to build an international order based on inclusion, justice, equality and equity, human dignity, mutual understanding and promotion of and respect for cultural diversity and universal human rights, and to reject all doctrines of exclusion based on racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

10. *Reaffirms* that all States should promote the establishment, maintenance and strengthening of international peace and security and, to that end, should do their utmost to achieve general and complete disarmament under effective international control, as well as to ensure that the resources released by effective disarmament measures are used for comprehensive development, in particular that of developing countries;

11. *Also reaffirms* the need to continue working urgently for the establishment of an international economic order based on equity, sovereign equality, interdependence, common interest and cooperation among all States, irrespective of their economic and social systems, in order to correct inequalities and redress existing injustices, make it possible to eliminate the widening gap between developed and developing countries and ensure steadily accelerating economic and social development and peace and justice for present and future generations;

12. *Urges* States to continue their efforts, through enhanced international cooperation, towards the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order;

13. *Takes note* of the report of the Independent Expert on the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order;[1]

14. *Requests* the Independent Expert to continue to develop studies on the adverse human rights impact of international investment agreements, bilateral investment treaties and multilateral free trade agreements on the international order;

15. *Calls upon* all Governments to cooperate with and assist the Independent Expert in the discharge of his mandate, and to provide him with all the necessary information requested by him in order to enable him to fulfil his duties effectively;

16. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide all the necessary human and financial resources for the effective fulfilment of the mandate by the Independent Expert;

17. *Requests* the Independent Expert to submit to the Human Rights Council, at its thirty-third session, a report on the implementation of the present resolution;

18. *Invites* the Independent Expert to continue to develop close cooperation with academia, think tanks and research institutes, such as South Centre, and other stakeholders from all regions;

19. *Requests* the human rights treaty bodies, the Office of the High Commissioner, the special mechanisms extended by the Human Rights Council and the Human Rights Council Advisory Committee to pay due attention, within their respective mandates, to the present resolution and to make contributions to its implementation;

20. *Calls upon* the Office of the High Commissioner to build upon the issue of the promotion of a democratic and equitable international order;

21. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to bring the present resolution to the attention of Member States, United Nations organs, bodies and components, intergovernmental organizations, in particular the Bretton Woods institutions, and non-governmental organizations, and to disseminate it on the widest possible basis;

22. *Decides* to continue consideration of this matter under the same agenda item at its thirty-third session.

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[1] A/HRC/30/44.

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Belarus,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Democratic People's Republic of Korea,* Djibouti,* Ecuador,* South Africa, Sudan,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

30/... The use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling all previous resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, the Human Rights Council and the Commission on Human Rights on the subject, including Assembly resolution 64/151 of 18 December 2009 and Council resolutions 10/11 of 26 March 2009, 15/12 of 30 September 2010, 15/26 of 1 October 2010, 18/4 of 29 September 2011, 24/13 of 26 September 2013 and 27/10 of 25 September 2014,

Recalling also all relevant resolutions that, inter alia, condemn any State that permits or tolerates the recruitment, financing, training, assembly, transit or use of mercenaries with the objective of overthrowing the Governments of States Members of the United Nations, especially those of developing countries, or of fighting against national liberation movements, and recalling also the relevant resolutions and international instruments adopted by the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the African Union and the Organization of African Unity, inter alia, the Organization of African Unity Convention for the Elimination of Mercenarism in Africa,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations concerning the strict observance of the principles of sovereign equality, political independence, the territorial integrity of States, the self-determination of peoples, the non-use of force or threat of use of force in international relations and non-interference in affairs within the domestic jurisdiction of States,

Reaffirming also that, by virtue of the principle of self-determination, all peoples have the right to determine freely their political status and to pursue freely their economic,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

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social and cultural development, and that every State has the duty to respect this right in accordance with the provisions of the Charter,

Reaffirming further the Declaration on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among States in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations,[1]

Alarmed and concerned about the threat posed by the activities of mercenaries to peace and security in developing countries in various parts of the world, in particular in areas of conflict,

Deeply concerned at the loss of life, the substantial damage to property and the negative effects on the policies and economies of affected countries resulting from international criminal mercenary activities,

Extremely alarmed and concerned about recent mercenary activities in developing countries in various parts of the world, in particular in areas of conflict, and the threat they pose to the integrity of and respect for the constitutional order of the affected countries,

Recalling the holding of regional consultations in all five regions from 2007 to 2011, in which participants noted that the enjoyment and exercise of human rights were increasingly impeded by the emergence of several new challenges and trends relating to mercenaries or their activities and by the role played by private military and security companies registered, operating or recruiting personnel in each region, and expressing its appreciation to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights for its support for the holding of those consultations,

Convinced that, notwithstanding the way in which mercenaries or mercenary-related activities are used or the form they take to acquire a semblance of legitimacy, they are a threat to peace, security and the self-determination of peoples and an obstacle to the enjoyment of human rights by peoples,

1. *Reaffirms* that the use of mercenaries and their recruitment, financing, protection and training are causes for grave concern to all States and violate the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations;

2. *Recognizes* that armed conflicts, terrorism, arms trafficking and covert operations by third Powers encourage, inter alia, the demand for mercenaries as well as for private military and security companies on the global market;

3. *Urges once again* all States to take the necessary steps and to exercise the utmost vigilance against the threat posed by the activities of mercenaries, and to take legislative measures to ensure that their territories and other territories under their control, as well as their nationals, are not used for the recruitment, assembly, financing, training, protection and transit of mercenaries for the planning of activities designed to impede the right to self-determination, to overthrow the Government of any State or to dismember or impair, totally or in part, the territorial integrity or political unity of sovereign and independent States conducting themselves in compliance with the right of peoples to self-determination;

4. *Requests* all States to exercise the utmost vigilance against any kind of recruitment, training, hiring or financing of mercenaries;

[1] General Assembly resolution 2625 (XXV), annex.

5. *Also requests* all States to exercise the utmost vigilance in banning the use of private companies offering international military consultancy and security services when intervening in armed conflicts or actions to destabilize constitutional regimes;

6. *Encourages* States that import the military assistance, consultancy and security services provided by private companies to establish regulatory national mechanisms for the registering and licensing of those companies in order to ensure that imported services provided by those private companies neither impede the enjoyment of human rights nor violate human rights in the recipient country;

7. *Emphasizes* its utmost concern about the impact of the activities of private military and security companies on the enjoyment of human rights, in particular when operating in armed conflicts, and notes that private military and security companies and their personnel are rarely held accountable for violations of human rights;

8. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet become parties to the International Convention against the Recruitment, Use, Financing and Training of Mercenaries to consider taking the necessary action to do so;

9. *Welcomes* the cooperation extended by those countries that received a visit by the Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination, and the adoption by some States of national legislation that restricts the recruitment, assembly, financing, training and transit of mercenaries;

10. *Invites* States to investigate the possibility of mercenary involvement whenever and wherever criminal acts of a terrorist nature occur;

11. *Condemns* mercenary activities in developing countries in various parts of the world, in particular in areas of conflict, and the threat they pose to the integrity of and respect for the constitutional order of these countries and the exercise of the right to self-determination of their peoples, and stresses the importance for the Working Group of looking into sources and root causes, as well as the political motivations of mercenaries and for mercenary-related activities;

12. *Calls upon* States to investigate the possibility of mercenary involvement whenever and wherever criminal acts of a terrorist nature occur and to bring to trial those found responsible or to consider their extradition, if so requested, in accordance with national law and applicable bilateral or international treaties;

13. *Condemns* any form of impunity granted to perpetrators of mercenary activities and to those responsible for the use, recruitment, financing and training of mercenaries, and urges all States, in accordance with their obligations under international law, to bring them, without distinction, to justice;

14. *Calls upon* the international community and all States, in accordance with their obligations under international law, to cooperate with and assist the judicial prosecution of those accused of mercenary activities in transparent, open and fair trials;

15. *Acknowledges with appreciation* the work and contributions made by the Working Group, including its research activities, and takes note of its latest report;[2]

16. *Recalls* the holding of the fourth session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group to consider the possibility of elaborating an international regulatory framework on the regulation, monitoring and oversight of the activities of private military

[2] A/HRC/30/34.

and security companies, expresses satisfaction at the participation of experts, including of the members of the Working Group on the use of mercenaries, as resource persons in the above-mentioned session, and requests the Working Group and other experts to continue their participation during the fifth session of the open-ended intergovernmental working group;

17. *Recommends* that all Member States, including those confronted with the phenomenon of private military and security companies, as contracting States, States of operations, home States or States whose nationals are employed to work for a private military or security company, contribute to the work of the open-ended intergovernmental working group, taking into account the work done by the Working Group on the use of mercenaries;

18. *Requests* the Working Group on the use of mercenaries to continue the work already done by previous mandate holders on the strengthening of the international legal framework for the prevention and sanction of the recruitment, use, financing and training of mercenaries, taking into account the proposal for a new legal definition of a mercenary drafted by the Special Rapporteur on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination in his report submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its sixtieth session,[3] as well as the evolving phenomenon of mercenaries and its related forms;

19. *Reiterates* its requests to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to, as a matter of priority, publicize the adverse effects of the activities of mercenaries and private companies offering military assistance, consultancy and other military and security-related services on the international market on the right of peoples to self-determination and, when requested and where necessary, to render advisory services to States that are affected by those activities;

20. *Requests* the Working Group to continue to monitor mercenaries and mercenary-related activities in all their forms and manifestations, as well as private military and security companies, in different parts of the world, including instances of protection provided by Governments to individuals involved in mercenary activities, and to continue to update the database of individuals convicted of mercenary activities;

21. *Also requests* the Working Group to continue to study and identify sources and causes, emerging issues, manifestations and trends regarding mercenaries or mercenary-related activities and their impact on human rights, particularly on the right of peoples to self-determination;

22. *Urges* all States to cooperate fully with the Working Group in the fulfilment of its mandate;

23. *Requests* the Secretary-General and the High Commissioner to provide the Working Group with all the assistance and support necessary for the fulfilment of its mandate, both professional and financial, including through the promotion of cooperation between the Working Group and other components of the United Nations system that deal with countering mercenary-related activities, in order to meet the demands of its current and future activities;

24. *Requests* the Working Group to consult States, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and other relevant actors of civil society in the implementation of the present resolution, and to report its findings on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-

[3] E/CN.4/2004/15.

determination to the General Assembly at its seventy-first session and to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-third session;

25. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this matter under the same agenda item at its thirty-third session.

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Andorra,* Armenia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Bulgaria,* Chile,* Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czech Republic,* Denmark,* Estonia, Finland,* France, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland, Italy,* Latvia, Liechtenstein,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Mexico, Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway,* Panama,* Peru,* Poland,* Portugal, Republic of Moldova,* Romania,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia,* Turkey,* Uruguay:* draft resolution

30/... Human rights in the administration of justice, including juvenile justice

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and all relevant international treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment and the Optional Protocol thereto, as well as the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, and encouraging all States that have not ratified or acceded to the aforementioned treaties to consider doing so expeditiously,

Bearing in mind the numerous other international standards and norms in the field of administration of justice, in particular of juvenile justice, including the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (the Beijing Rules), the Basic Principles for the Treatment of Prisoners, the Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment, the United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (the Riyadh Guidelines), the United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty, the Guidelines for Action on Children in the Criminal Justice System, the Guidelines on Justice in Matters involving Child Victims and

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

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Witnesses of Crime, the Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power, the United Nations Rules for the Treatment of Women Prisoners and Non-custodial Measures for Women Offenders (the Bangkok Rules), the Bangalore Principles of Judicial Conduct, the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for Non-custodial Measures (the Tokyo Rules), and the United Nations Principles and Guidelines on Access to Legal Aid in Criminal Justice Systems,

Welcoming the adoption of the revised United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (Mandela Rules),

Recalling all resolutions of the Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Council, the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council relevant to the subject, in particular Human Rights Council resolutions 18/12 of 29 September 2011, 24/12 of 26 September 2013 and 25/6 of 27 March 2014, General Assembly resolutions 67/166 of 20 December 2012 and 69/172 of 18 December 2014, and Economic and Social Council resolution 2009/26 of 30 July 2009,

Noting with appreciation the work of all special procedures of the Human Rights Council that address human rights in the administration of justice in the discharge of their mandates,

Noting with interest the work of all human rights treaty body mechanisms on human rights in the administration of justice, in particular the adoption by the Human Rights Committee of its general comments No. 21 (1992) on humane treatment of prisoners deprived of their liberty, No. 32 (2007) on the right to equality before courts and tribunals and to a fair trial, and No. 35 (2014) on liberty and security of person, and noting with interest also the adoption by the Committee on the Rights of the Child of its general comments No. 10 (2007) on children's rights in juvenile justice, and No. 13 (2011) on the right of the child to freedom from all forms of violence,

Noting with appreciation the important work in the field of administration of justice of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the United Nations Children's Fund, the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Violence against Children and the Special Representative of the Secretary-General on Children and Armed Conflict,

Convinced that the independence and impartiality of the judiciary, and the integrity of the judicial system and an independent legal profession are essential prerequisites for the protection of human rights, the rule of law, good governance and democracy, and for ensuring that there is no discrimination in the administration of justice, and should therefore be respected in all circumstances,

Emphasizing that the right of access to justice for all, including access to legal aid, forms an important basis for strengthening the rule of law through the administration of justice,

Welcoming in this regard the inclusion in sustainable development goal 16, on the promotion of just, peaceful and inclusive societies, of the target to promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and to ensure equal access to justice for all,

Recalling that every State should provide an effective framework in which to pursue remedies to redress human rights violations or grievances,

Recalling also that the social rehabilitation and reintegration of prisoners shall be among the essential aims of the criminal justice system so as to ensure, as far as possible, that offenders are willing and able to lead a law-abiding and self-supporting life upon their return to society,

Recognizing the importance of the principle that, except for those lawful limitations that are demonstrably necessitated by incarceration, persons deprived of their liberty retain their non-derogable human rights and all other human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Concerned about the negative impact of overincarceration and overcrowding on the enjoyment of human rights, and acknowledging that overincarceration constitutes one of the major underlying causes of overcrowding,

Aware of the need for special vigilance with regard to the specific situation of children, juveniles and women in the administration of justice, in particular while they are deprived of their liberty, and their vulnerability to violence, abuse, injustice and humiliation,

Encouraging continued regional and cross-regional efforts, the sharing of best practices and the provision of technical assistance in the field of juvenile justice, welcoming in this regard the holding of the World Congress on Juvenile Justice in Geneva, from 26 to 30 January 2015, and noting with interest its final declaration,

Reaffirming that the best interests of the child must be a primary consideration in all decisions concerning deprivation of liberty and, in particular, that depriving children and juveniles of their liberty should be used only as a measure of last resort and for the shortest appropriate period of time, in particular before trial, and the need to ensure that, if they are arrested, detained or imprisoned, children should be separated from adults to the greatest extent feasible, unless it is considered in the child's best interest not to be,

Reaffirming also that the best interests of the child are an important consideration in all matters concerning the child and related to the sentencing of his or her parents or, where applicable, legal guardians or primary caregivers,

1. *Notes with appreciation* the report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights submitted to the Human Rights Council on the human rights implications of overincarceration and overcrowding;[1]

2. *Welcomes* the panel discussion convened by the Human Rights Council on the protection of the human rights of persons deprived of their liberty, held on 10 September 2014, and notes with appreciation the summary report prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner and submitted to the Council at its twenty-eighth session;[2]

3. *Reaffirms* the importance of the full and effective implementation of all United Nations standards on human rights in the administration of justice;

4. *Calls upon* States to spare no effort in providing for effective legislative, judicial, social, educative and other relevant mechanisms and procedures, as well as adequate resources, to ensure the full implementation of those standards, and invites them to take into consideration the issue of human rights in the administration of justice in the universal periodic review procedure;

5. *Invites* States to assess their national legislation and practice in accordance with those standards, including the revised United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners;

6. *Invites* Governments to include in their national development plans the administration of justice as an integral part of the development process, and to allocate adequate resources for the provision of legal aid services with a view to promoting and

[1] A/HRC/30/19.
[2] A/HRC/28/29.

protecting human rights, and invites the international community to provide an increased level of both technical and financial assistance to States and to respond favourably to their requests for capacity-building, and enhancement and strengthening of institutions concerned with the administration of justice;

7. *Stresses* the special need for continuous national capacity-building in the field of the administration of justice, through reform of the judiciary, the police and the penal system, as well as juvenile justice reform;

8. *Reaffirms* that no one should be unlawfully or arbitrarily deprived of his or her liberty, and notes the principles of necessity and proportionality in this regard;

9. *Calls upon* States to apply individual criminal responsibility and to refrain from detaining persons based solely on their family ties with an alleged offender;

10. *Also calls upon* States to ensure that anyone who is deprived of his or her liberty has prompt access to a competent court with the effective power to determine the lawfulness of the detention and to order release if the detention or imprisonment is determined not to be lawful, as well as prompt access to legal counsel, in accordance with their international obligations and commitments;

11. *Urges* all States to consider establishing, maintaining or enhancing independent mechanisms with the mandate to monitor all places of detention, including by making unannounced visits, and to hold private interviews without witnesses with all persons deprived of their liberty;

12. *Calls upon* States to ensure a proper file and data management system on prisoners that allows the tracking of the number of persons deprived of their liberty, their detention period and developments regarding the prison population;

13. *Recalls* the absolute prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment in international law, and calls upon States to address and prevent detention conditions of persons deprived of their liberty that amount to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

14. *Calls upon* States to investigate promptly, effectively and impartially all alleged human rights violations and abuses suffered by persons deprived of their liberty, in particular cases involving death, torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, to provide effective remedies to the victims, and to ensure that detention administrations cooperate fully with the investigating authority and preserve all evidence;

15. *Encourages* States to address overcrowding in detention facilities by taking effective measures, including through enhancing the availability and use of alternatives to pretrial detention and custodial sentences, access to legal aid, mechanisms for crime prevention, early release and rehabilitation programmes and the efficiency and capacity of the criminal justice system and its facilities, and to make use in this regard of, inter alia, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime Handbook on strategies to reduce overcrowding in prisons;

16. *Calls upon* States to review penal policies that can contribute to overincarceration and overcrowding, in particular regarding so-called "zero-tolerance policies", such as the application of mandatory pretrial detention and mandatory minimum sentences, especially for minor and/or non-violent crimes;

17. *Urges* States to endeavour to reduce pretrial detention, which should be a measure of last resort and for as short a period as possible, by, inter alia, adopting legislative and administrative measures and policies on its preconditions, limitations, duration and alternatives, and by taking measures aimed at implementing existing legislation, as well as by ensuring access to justice and legal advice and assistance;

18. *Underscores* the particular importance of providing appropriate training for prosecutorial and judicial authorities with a view to ensuring proportionate sentencing and enhancing the implementation of non-custodial measures at the pretrial and post-conviction stages;

19. *Recognizes* that every child and juvenile alleged as, accused of or recognized as having infringed the law, particularly those who are deprived of their liberty, as well as child victims and witnesses of crimes, should be treated in a manner consistent with his or her rights, dignity and needs, in accordance with international law, bearing in mind relevant international standards on human rights in the administration of justice and taking into account the age, gender, social circumstances and development needs of such children, and calls upon States parties to the Convention on the Rights of the Child to abide strictly by its principles and provisions;

20. *Welcomes* the United Nations Model Strategies and Practical Measures on the Elimination of Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, and urges States to consider applying them, as appropriate, in the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of laws, policies, programmes, budgets and mechanisms aimed at eliminating violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

21. *Also welcomes* the Global Programme on Violence against Children in the Field of Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice recently developed by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime and United Nations Children's Fund, which is intended to promote and assist in the effective implementation of the model strategies and practical measures, and encourages Member States and other stakeholders to support and to benefit from this programme;

22. *Encourages* States that have not yet integrated children's issues into their overall rule of law efforts to do so, and to develop and implement a comprehensive juvenile justice policy to prevent and address juvenile delinquency as well as with a view to promoting, inter alia, the use of alternative measures, such as diversion and restorative justice, and ensuring compliance with the principle that the deprivation of a child's liberty should only be used as a measure of last resort, for the shortest appropriate period of time, and that such decisions must be subject to periodic review of their continuing necessity and appropriateness, as well as to avoid, wherever possible, the use of pretrial detention for children;

23. *Encourages* States not to set the minimum age of criminal responsibility at too low an age, bearing in mind the emotional, mental and intellectual maturity of the child, and in this respect refers to the recommendation of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to increase their lower minimum age of criminal responsibility, without exception, to 12 years, as the absolute minimum age, and to continue to increase the lower limit to a higher age;

24. *Urges* States to ensure that, under their legislation and practice, neither capital punishment nor life imprisonment are imposed for offences committed by persons under 18 years of age;

25. *Calls upon* States to consider establishing or strengthening existing independent and child-friendly national monitoring and complaints mechanisms so as to contribute to safeguarding the rights of children deprived of their liberty;

26. *Welcomes* the invitation made by the General Assembly to the Secretary-General to commission an in-depth global study on children deprived of liberty, and to submit the conclusions to the Assembly at its seventy-second session;[3]

27. *Invites* States to provide for human rights training on the administration of justice and juvenile justice, including anti-racist, multicultural, gender-sensitive and child rights training, for all judges, lawyers, prosecutors, social workers, immigration, correction and police officers, and other professionals working in the administration of justice;

28. *Also invites* States, upon their request, to benefit from technical advice and assistance provided by the relevant United Nations agencies and programmes, in order to strengthen national capacities and infrastructures in the field of the administration of justice, including in addressing overcrowding, overincarceration and violence against children in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice;

29. *Calls upon* relevant special procedures of the Human Rights Council to pay special attention to questions relating to the effective protection of human rights in the administration of justice, including juvenile justice and the human rights of persons deprived of their liberty, and the causes and effects of overincarceration and overcrowding, and to provide, wherever appropriate, specific recommendations in this regard, including proposals for advisory services and technical assistance measures;

30. *Calls upon* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to strengthen advisory services and technical assistance relating to national capacity-building in the field of the administration of justice, in particular juvenile justice;

31. *Requests* the High Commissioner to submit to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-sixth session a report on non-discrimination and the protection of persons with increased vulnerability in the administration of justice, in particular in situations of deprivation of liberty and with regard to the causes and effects of overincarceration and overcrowding, drawing on the experience of United Nations and regional human rights mechanisms, and seeking the views of States, including on their policies and best practices, civil society, and other relevant stakeholders;

32. *Decides* to continue its consideration of this issue under the same agenda item, in accordance with its annual programme of work.

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[3] General Assembly resolution 69/157, para. 52 (*d*).

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Angola,* Australia,* Austria,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Bulgaria,* Cameroon,* Chile,* Colombia,* Comoros,* Côte d'Ivoire, Cuba, Cyprus,* Denmark,* Ecuador,* Finland,* France, Germany, Ghana, Greece,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Ireland, Israel,* Italy,* Luxembourg,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway,* Panama,* Paraguay, Peru,* Poland,* Portugal, Romania,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* Switzerland,* Thailand,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

30/... Contribution of the Human Right Council to the high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS in 2016

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolutions 12/27 of 2 October 2009, 15/22 of 30 September 2010 and 16/28 of 25 March 2011, and relevant Commission on Human Rights resolutions,

Reaffirming the Political Declarations on HIV/AIDS adopted by the General Assembly on 2 June 2006 and 8 July 2011, and the Declaration of Commitment on HIV/AIDS, adopted by the Assembly on 27 June 2001,

Recalling also the International Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights referred to in the above-mentioned resolutions and annexed to Commission on Human Rights resolution 1997/33 of 11 April 1997, which provides guidance to ensuring the respect, protection and fulfilment of human rights in the context of HIV,

Recalling further the panel discussion held on 20 March 2012 at the nineteenth session of the Human Rights Council on giving a voice to people living with or affected by HIV/AIDS,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Welcoming the consensus reached on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which contains a goal to ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages, and which includes a target on ending the epidemic of AIDS by 2030,

Welcoming also the decision of the General Assembly of 30 June 2014 to convene a high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS in 2016, preferably in the second half of the year, and to undertake the necessary consultations to determine the modalities and organizational arrangements for such a meeting during the seventieth session of the Assembly,

Reaffirming that the full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all is an essential element in the global response to the HIV/AIDS pandemic, including in the areas of prevention, care, support and treatment, and that such a response reduces people's vulnerability to HIV/AIDS and prevents stigma and related discrimination against people living with or at risk of HIV/AIDS,

1. *Decides* to convene a panel discussion at its thirty-first session on the progress and challenges in addressing human rights issues in the context of efforts to end the HIV/AIDS epidemic by 2030, on the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the International Guidelines on HIV/AIDS and Human Rights;

2. *Invites* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to liaise with States and all stakeholders, including relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes, treaty bodies, special procedure mandate holders, national human rights institutions and civil society, with a view to ensuring their participation in the panel discussion;

3. *Requests* the High Commissioner to prepare a report on the panel discussion in the form of a summary, and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-second session, and decides to bring the report to the attention of the General Assembly ahead of the high-level meeting on HIV/AIDS in 2016;

4. *Invites* the General Assembly to take the summary report into consideration ahead of and during the high-level meeting, in accordance with the modalities and organizational arrangements, to be agreed pursuant to Assembly decision 68/555 of 30 June 2014.

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 10
Technical assistance and capacity-building

Algeria (on behalf of the Group of African States): draft resolution

30/... Technical assistance and capacity-building to improve human rights in the Sudan

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenants on Human Rights and other relevant international human rights instruments,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 5/2 of 18 June 2007,

Taking note of the communiqué and report of 22 June 2015 of the African Union Peace and Security Commission concerning the situation in Darfur, and communiqué 539 of 25 August 2015 of the African Union in which it called on the Sudan to create a conducive environment for national dialogue,

Emphasizing that States have the primary responsibility for the promotion and protection of all human rights,

Welcoming the commitment of the Government of the Sudan to protect and promote human rights in the country,

Noting the developments taking place in the Sudan, and the record of the Government of the Sudan in the promotion and protection of human rights,

Welcoming the cooperation of the Government of Sudan in the visit held in May 2015 of the Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences, and the proposed visit in November 2015 of the Special Rapporteur on the negative impact of unilateral coercive measures on the enjoyment of human rights,

Welcoming also the implementation by the Government of the Sudan of the Child Act (2010), which provides protection for children, including the prohibition of child recruitment, and urging its full implementation,

Encouraging the efforts of the Government of the Sudan to implement the universal periodic review recommendations accepted by the Government,

Please recycle

Noting the challenges that the Sudan still faces in conflict-affected areas, particularly in the States of Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile,

Emphasizing the need to ensure that humanitarian access is available and assistance is provided to internally displaced persons,

1. *Welcomes* the work of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan;

2. *Takes note* of the report of the Independent Expert submitted to the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session;[1]

3. *Also takes note* of the continued cooperation of the Government of the Sudan with the Independent Expert to enable him to fulfil his mandate, and of the Government's stated commitment to continue this cooperation;

4. *Encourages* the initiative of holding a comprehensive, inclusive national dialogue in the Sudan to achieve sustainable peace, and also encourages all Sudanese stakeholders to ensure a conducive environment for inclusive, transparent and credible dialogue;

5. *Takes note* of the assessment made by the Independent Expert that recommendations made by the previous mandate holder to all parties have largely remained unimplemented, and encourages all stakeholders to fulfil their pledges with regard to the release of political prisoners;

6. *Commends* the commitment and the effort of the Government to reinforce human rights education and to continue to incorporate human rights principles in the education system, and encourages the Government to enhance its efforts to implement the other portions of the National Plan for the Protection and Promotion of Human Rights (2013-2023);

7. *Notes with appreciation* the continued efforts made by the Government of the Sudan in combating human trafficking, including the enactment and implementation of the National Act on Combating Human Trafficking and Smuggling (2014), and in hosting a regional conference on trafficking in persons in Khartoum in late 2014, and encourages the Government, and regional and international partners to implement the Khartoum Process;

8. *Also notes with appreciation* the hosting by the Sudan of tens of thousands of refugees from neighbouring and regional countries;

9. *Encourages* the Government of the Sudan to further promote and protect the right to freedom of religion and belief, and in this respect to comply with its constitutional obligations and its obligations under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;

10. *Expresses serious concern* at the excessive use of force, including the lethal shooting of demonstrators in September 2013 and March 2014, takes note of the record of the Government of the Sudan in investigating and prosecuting perpetrators, and calls upon the Government to institute an independent public inquiry and to refer its findings to the judiciary within its legal system to ensure justice and accountability related to those incidents;

11. *Takes note* of the investigation conducted by the Attorney General's office in relation to the incidents of September 2013, including deaths and property damages, and the referral of the findings to the judiciary to ensure justice and accountability;

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[1] A/HRC/30/60.

12. *Stresses* that holding perpetrators accountable needs to be a foremost priority of the Government of the Sudan;

13. *Expresses concern* at reports of closure of some non-governmental organizations and restrictions on the media, pre- and post-publication censorship, seizure of newspapers, the banning of some journalists and violations of the rights to freedom of expression and freedom of association and of peaceful assembly;

14. *Urges* the Government of the Sudan to further its efforts for the promotion and protection of human rights, in particular to ensure freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention, and to respect the human rights of all individuals, including human rights defenders and members of civil society organizations;

15. *Condemns* any party's violations or abuses of international human rights and humanitarian law reported in the States of Darfur, South Kordofan and Blue Nile, including those involving sexual and gender-based violence, the indiscriminate bombing of humanitarian facilities, and the killing of civilians and humanitarian aid workers, and urges all parties to resort to peace;

16. *Urges* the Government of the Sudan to investigate allegations of human rights violations in the camps for internally displaced persons with a view to ending violations;

17. *Encourages* all parties to facilitate humanitarian access to populations in need of assistance, and encourages the Government of the Sudan to intensify its endeavours to address humanitarian needs in conflict-affected areas;

18. *Encourages* the Government of the Sudan to ratify international instruments as accepted by the Government in the universal periodic review process;

19. *Encourages* the commitment of the Government of the Sudan to comprehensive national legal reform initiatives in the Sudan, to further guarantee full compliance of the State with its constitutional and international human rights obligations, such as provisions of the Criminal Act (1991), including those which redefine the offence of rape and dissociate it from adultery and which introduce the offence of sexual harassment; the promulgation and implementation of the National Act on Combating Human Trafficking and Smuggling of Persons Act, the Anti-Corruption Act, the Act on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; and the revision of the Press Act, the local state Community Protection Law, and the National Security Act;

20. *Urges* Member States, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, relevant United Nations agencies and other stakeholders to support the national efforts of the Government of the Sudan in accordance with the present resolution with a view to further improving the situation of human rights in the country by responding to the Government's requests for technical assistance;

21. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner, taking into account the recommendations of the Independent Expert, to provide technical assistance and capacity-building to the Government of the Sudan at its request on ways to improve the situation of human rights in the country with a view to providing support for the country to fulfil its human rights obligations, including specifically assistance with legal reforms under way in the country described in paragraph 19 above, so as to help reconcile those laws with the international obligations of the Sudan;

22. *Expresses deep concern* at the situation of human rights and security in conflict-related areas, particularly in the Darfur region and the States of Southern Kordofan and Blue Nile, and the profound negative impact of this on civilians, in particular women and children, and therefore encourages the Independent Expert to visit conflict zones,

which the Government of the Sudan will facilitate, as it has done with past visits by the Independent Expert in fulfilment of the mandate;

23. *Decides* to renew the mandate of the Independent Expert on the situation of human rights in the Sudan for a period of one year under agenda item 10, to continue the engagement of the mandate holder with the Government of the Sudan to assess, verify and report on the situation of human rights with the view to make recommendations on technical assistance and capacity-building for addressing human rights in the country, considering a full range of information, including information presented by the Government and viewpoints by civil society, and other relevant stakeholders that would assist the mandate holder in the implementation of the mandate;

24. *Requests* the Independent Expert to present a report to the Human Rights Council for its consideration at its thirty-third session;

25. *Calls upon* the Government of the Sudan to continue its full cooperation with the Independent Expert and to continue to permit effective access to visit all areas of the country, and to meet with all relevant actors;

26. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to provide all necessary financial and human resources support to the Independent Expert in the implementation of the mandate;

27. *Calls upon* the Government of the Sudan to continue to cooperate with the Office of the High Commissioner in the implementation of the present resolution;

28. *Decides* to consider this issue under agenda item 10.

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 5
Human rights bodies and mechanisms

Angola,* Argentina, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Ecuador,* El Salvador, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nicaragua,* Paraguay, South Africa, Sudan,* Switzerland,* Togo,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam: draft resolution

30/... Promotion and protection of the human rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Determined to foster strict respect for the purposes and principles enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights,

Recalling also the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and all other relevant human rights instruments,

Recalling further Human Rights Council resolutions 13/4 of 24 March 2010, 16/27 of 25 March 2011 and 19/7 of 22 March 2012 on the right to food, and in particular Council resolutions 21/19 of 27 September 2012 and 26/26 of 27 June 2014 on the promotion and protection of the human rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas,

Underlining the imperative need to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 in order to contribute to making the right to development a reality for everyone, and welcoming the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Welcoming General Assembly resolution 66/222 of 22 December 2011, in which the Assembly declared 2014 the International Year of Family Farming, and welcoming also General Assembly resolution 68/232 of 20 December 2013, in which the Assembly declared 2015 the International Year of Soils,

Gravely concerned that hunger, like poverty, is still predominantly a rural problem, and that in the rural population it is those who produce food who suffer disproportionately, and alarmed that 75 per cent of people suffering from hunger live in rural areas, particularly

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

in developing countries, and 50 per cent are small-scale and traditional farm holders, as well as subsistence farmers, and that they are especially vulnerable to food insecurity, malnutrition, discrimination and exploitation,

Recognizing that livelihoods in rural areas are disproportionately affected by poverty, climate change, lack of development and lack of access to scientific progress,

Convinced of the need to strengthen the protection and realization of the human rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas,

Welcoming the report of the open-ended intergovernmental working group on a United Nations declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas on its second session, held from 2 to 6 February 2015, pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 21/19 and 26/26, and in particular the inputs from Governments, regional groups, civil society and relevant stakeholders,

Bearing in mind the development of this issue,

1. *Decides* that the working group with the mandate to negotiate, finalize and submit to the Human Rights Council a draft United Nations declaration on the rights of peasants and other people working in rural areas shall hold its next two annual sessions for five working days each before the thirty-sixth session of the Council;

2. *Also decides* that the draft declaration presented by the Chair-Rapporteur of the working group at its second session will be translated in all official languages of the United Nations, and that negotiations during the third session of the working group shall be held on this basis, taking into consideration the report of the Chair-Rapporteur on the second session;

3. *Requests* the Chair-Rapporteur of the working group to conduct informal consultations during the intersessional periods, as appropriate, with Governments, relevant special procedures of the Human Rights Council, regional groups, intergovernmental organizations, United Nations mechanisms, civil society and representatives of peasants and other people working in rural areas, as well as other relevant stakeholders and other relevant specialized agencies of the United Nations system;

4. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to ensure the participation in the annual sessions of the working group of up to five expert panellists, including representatives of peasants and other people working in rural areas, civil society and grass-roots organizations from developing countries, in order to contribute to the analysis and interactive dialogues;

5. *Also requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to provide the working group with the human, technical and financial assistance necessary for it to fulfil its mandate, and to prepare a background study for the working group in relation to the rights included in the draft declaration before the third session of the working group;

6. *Invites* States, civil society and all relevant stakeholders, in particular representatives of peasants and other people working in rural areas, to contribute actively and constructively to the work of the working group;

7. *Requests* the working group to submit an annual report on progress made to the Human Rights Council for its consideration.

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 9
Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Algeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Russian Federation, Turkey:* draft resolution

30/... From rhetoric to reality: a global call for concrete action against racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions on the comprehensive follow-up to the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance and the effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action,

Recalling also the General Assembly resolutions in this regard, and emphasizing the imperative need for their full and effective implementation,

Concerned that many years have lapsed since the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and regrets in this regard that its objectives have not been met,

Concerned also, in the above context, at the increasing incidents of racially motivated hatred in all its forms and manifestations, some of which have taken violent forms with concomitant racial profiling,

Underlining the importance of removing legal obstacles and eliminating discriminatory practices that hamper individuals and groups of individuals from fully participating in the public and political life of the countries in which they live, including the lack of the exercise of their full citizenship rights,

1. *Welcomes* the adoption of the programme of activities for the implementation of the International Decade for People of African Descent;[1]

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.
[1] See General Assembly resolution 69/16.

Please recycle

2. *Invites* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in his capacity as coordinator of the Decade, to submit an update on his activities in the follow-up to the implementation of activities within the framework of the Decade to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-first session;

3. *Calls upon* all States that have not yet done so, and consistent with paragraph 75 of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, to withdraw their reservations on articles 18, 19 and 20 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 4 of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, as these reservations are contrary to the objects and purposes of these core instruments;

4. *Calls upon* all States to end posturing and denialism about the existence of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

5. *Underscores* the importance of political will and commitment to eliminate all forms of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance;

6. *Underlines* in the above context the primacy of maintaining a racial equality index under the custodianship of the High Commissioner;

7. *Requests* the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Effective Implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action to commence preparations for the commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, and to present a report to the Council thereon at its thirty-first session;

8. *Requests* the President of the General Assembly, in view of the fifteenth anniversary since the adoption of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action, to dedicate a theme on its full and effective implementation, including the universal ratification of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination, the withdrawal of reservations to article 4 of the Convention, the submission of declarations on article 14 of the Convention and the development of national action plans exclusively dedicated to the total eradication of all scourges of racism at the high-level segment of the seventy-first session of the General Assembly;

9. *Invites* Member States, the United Nations system and all relevant stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, to intensify their efforts for building support for the full and effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action in the follow-up to the commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of its adoption;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of this important issue.

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 9
Racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related forms of intolerance, follow-up to and implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action

Algeria (on behalf of the Group of African States), Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Cuba, Panama,* Peru:* draft resolution

30/... Forum on people of African descent in the diaspora

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling all its previous resolutions and those of the erstwhile Commission on Human Rights on the subject of the elimination of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance, and stressing in this regard the primacy of the full and effective implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action,

Reaffirming all previous resolutions of the General Assembly on the imperative need to eliminate racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance,

Reaffirming also, in the above context, all previous resolutions of the General Assembly on the International Decade for People of African Descent,

Underlining in particular General Assembly resolutions 68/237 of 23 December 2013 and 69/16 of 18 November 2014, by which the Assembly proclaimed the International Decade for People of African Descent and adopted its programme of activities,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 56/266 of 27 March 2002 and 59/177 of 20 December 2004 on the appointment and the mandate of the independent eminent experts in mobilizing the necessary political will required for the successful implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action,

1. *Commends* the important work undertaken by the independent eminent experts in the execution of their mandate, and welcomes their report;[1]

2. *Recommends* that the Secretary-General, through the General Assembly, review and rescind the mandate of the independent eminent experts for the successful implementation of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action and, in lieu of this

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.
[1] A/HRC/26/56.

Please recycle

mandate, to establish a forum on people of African descent, consistent with paragraph 29 (i) of the annex to Assembly resolution 69/16;

3. *Also recommends* in the above context that the mandate of the forum on people of African descent shall be to serve as a consultative mechanism for people of African descent in the diaspora as well as an advisory body to the Human Rights Council on the plight and needs of the people of African Descent with a view to achieving the following objectives:

(*a*) Full political, economic and social inclusion of people of African descent in the societies in which they live as equal citizens enjoying substantive equality in terms of their rights;

(*b*) Provide expert advice and recommendations aimed at addressing challenges of all the scourges of racism confronted by people of African descent in the diaspora and impeding the full and effective realization of all their human rights and fundamental freedoms;

(*c*) Identify and analyse best practices, challenges, opportunities and initiatives for the further implementation of the provisions of the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action relevant to people of African descent in the diaspora;

(*d*) Monitor and review progress on the implementation of the programme of activities of the International Decade for People of African Descent, and to this end gather relevant information from Governments, United Nations bodies and organs, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and other relevant sources;

(*e*) Prepare and disseminate information on people of African descent issues;

(*f*) Raise awareness and promote integration and coordination of activities relating to people of African descent within the United Nations system;

(*g*) Coordinate programmes aimed at the human development indices among the communities of people of African descent in the diaspora with indicators directly relevant to their development needs;

4. *Decides* that the modalities and the structure of the forum will be decided following regional consultations in areas where people of African descent live, and bearing in mind their views and priorities;

5. *Recommends* to the General Assembly that the launch of the forum be preceded by regional consultations, in regions where people of African descent in the diaspora live and are citizens, for the purpose of transparency, participation and inclusivity with regard to the structure of the proposed forum;

6. *Decides* to remain seized of this priority matter.

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 10
Technical assistance and capacity-building

Belgium,* Cyprus,* Czech Republic,* Denmark,* France, Germany, Ireland, Japan, Poland,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

30/... Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, as reaffirmed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and in accordance with their respective obligations under the International Covenants on Human Rights and other applicable human rights instruments,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006,

Recalling also Council resolutions 5/1 and 5/2 of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his/her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Recalling further Council resolution 24/32 of 20 September 2013 and other relevant resolutions,

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General on the role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights,[1]

Recognizing that the tragic history of Cambodia requires special measures to ensure the protection of human rights and the non-return to the policies and practices of the past, as stipulated in the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict, signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,

Taking note of the new developments in Cambodia, especially the achievements and improvements in social, economic, political and cultural fields over recent years through its relevant national plans, strategies and frameworks,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.
[1] A/HRC/24/32.

Please recycle

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia as an independent and impartial body, and believes it will significantly contribute to eradicating impunity and establishing the rule of law by, inter alia, exploiting its potential as a model court of Cambodia;

2. *Welcomes* the progress made with regard to the Extraordinary Chambers, including the delivery of the Trial Chamber's verdict in case 002/01 against former senior leaders of Democratic Kampuchea, Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, who were found guilty of crimes against humanity and sentenced to life imprisonment on 7 August 2014, and the commencement of the trial hearings in case 002/02 on 17 October 2014, and supports the position of the Government of Cambodia and the United Nations to proceed with the tribunal in a fair, efficient and expeditious manner, given the advanced age and frail health of the persons charged and the long overdue justice for the people of Cambodia;

3. *Expresses continued concern* over the grave financial situation of the Extraordinary Chambers, urges the Government of Cambodia to work with the United Nations and the States providing assistance to ensure the highest standards of administration of the Extraordinary Chambers, stresses the need for the Government and the international community to provide all appropriate assistance to the Extraordinary Chambers, and also stresses the importance of efficient and sustainable management of financial resources, free from interference, by the Extraordinary Chambers;

4. *Welcomes* the positive engagement of the Government of Cambodia in the second universal periodic review process as well as its acceptance of most of the recommendations thereon and the progress so far on their implementation;

5. *Welcomes* the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia[2] and the recommendations contained therein, takes note of the need to maintain close and respectful consultations between the Government of Cambodia and the Special Rapporteur towards further improvements in the situation of human rights in the country and for the continued technical cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Government, and encourages the Special Rapporteur and the field office of the Office of the High Commissioner in Phnom Penh to continue to exchange information in order to assist in the effective implementation of their respective mandates, bearing in mind their independence;

6. *Reaffirms* the need for the Government of Cambodia to strengthen efforts to consolidate the rule of law, including through the adoption and further implementation of essential laws and codes for establishing a democratic society and an independent judiciary;

7. *Notes* the efforts and progress made by the Government of Cambodia in promoting legal reform under the leadership of the Council of Legal and Judicial Reform, including enforcing basic laws, such as the civil procedure code, the civil code, the criminal procedure code and the penal code;

8. *Also notes* the enactment of three fundamental laws on the judiciary, namely the Law on the Statute of Judges and Prosecutors, the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Courts, and the amendment to the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Supreme Council of the Magistracy, and urges the Government of Cambodia to continue further its efforts at judicial reform, including through the fair, effective and transparent application of these laws and the transfer of knowledge of court officials and the sharing of good practices at the Extraordinary Chambers;

[2] A/HRC/27/70 and A/HRC/30/●.

9. *Stresses* the need for the Government of Cambodia to continue to enhance its efforts to investigate urgently and to prosecute, in accordance with due process of law and its obligations under international human rights treaties, all those who have perpetrated serious crimes, including violations of human rights;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Government of Cambodia in combating corruption, and encourage the implementation of the penal code and the anti-corruption law, and encourages the Government to continue other such efforts, including through the activities of the anti-corruption unit;

11. *Also welcomes* the efforts made by the Government of Cambodia in combating crimes, such as trafficking in persons, the exploitation of labour and the sexual exploitation of women and children, and urges the Government to make further efforts to this end, in concert with the international community, to combat outstanding key problems in this area;

12. *Takes note* of the latest findings regarding gender-based issues in Cambodia, and encourages the Government of Cambodia to strengthen its efforts on gender-based issues, including by effectively enforcing existing laws and regulations;

13. *Encourages* the Government of Cambodia to implement its five-year strategy for gender equality, promoting women's economic, social and political empowerment, including their participation in decision-making processes, and the expansion of women,s economic benefits through improved working conditions, social protection and labour standards;

14. *Encourages* in this context the Government of Cambodia to monitor the implementation of the Land Law, including regarding specific obstacles to women and vulnerable groups in obtaining land ownership and rights;

15. *Notes* the efforts made by the Government of Cambodia to resolve land issues, inter alia, through the implementation of relevant laws and regulations including a moratorium on economic land concessions, expresses concern at the outstanding issues in this area, and urges the Government to continue and enhance its efforts to resolve them equitably and expeditiously in a fair and open manner, taking into consideration the rights of and the actual consequences for the parties concerned and in accordance with relevant laws and regulations such as the 2001 Land law, the Law on Expropriation, the Circular on the Settlement of Illegal Temporary Building in Cities and Urban Areas and the National Housing Policy, as well as by strengthening the capacity and effectiveness of relevant institutions, such as the National Authority for Land Dispute Resolution and cadastral committees at the national, provincial and district levels;

16. *Also welcomes* the commitments made and the progress achieved by the Government of Cambodia to implement its obligations under international human rights treaties and conventions to which it is a party, with regard to its commitment to establish a national human rights institution and to encourage that this be done upon sufficient consultation with relevant stakeholders; and urges the Government to continue to take steps to meet its obligations under those treaties and conventions to which it is a party, and to this end to strengthen its cooperation with United Nations agencies, including the Office of the High Commissioner, through enhanced dialogue and the development of joint activities;

17. *Further welcomes* the efforts made by the Cambodian Human Rights Committee, especially in resolving complaints from individuals;

18. *Welcomes* the efforts and progress made by the Government of Cambodia in promoting decentralization and deconcentration reform with the aim of achieving democratic development by strengthening subnational and grass-roots institutions;

19. *Notes* the agreement between the ruling and opposition parties on 22 July 2014, which led to the participation of the opposition party in the National Assembly and to their close collaboration in the electoral reform, especially the revision of the legal status of the electoral management body and the composition of its commissioners, as well as the review of the electoral process, including voter registration, through the amendment to the Constitution and the adoption of the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the National Election Committee and the Law on the Election of Members of the National Assembly, as well as the joint announcement between ruling and opposition parties on 16 September concerning the electoral reform, and urges the Government of Cambodia to make continuous efforts to promote an environment conducive to the conduct of legitimate political activities by all political parties, and to make further efforts to improve its electoral system in accordance with international standards so that its election process as a whole will be satisfactory and acceptable to all parties concerned;

20. *Stresses* the need for further progress and efforts by the Government of Cambodia to promote a pluralistic and democratic process in Cambodia through parliamentary debate according to the Constitution;

21. *Urges* the Government of Cambodia to take appropriate measures to encourage and enable civil society, including independent trade unions and the media, to play a constructive role in consolidating democratic development in Cambodia, including by ensuring and promoting their activities and in promoting equal access to the media by all parties;

22. *Notes with concern* the potential negative impact on civil society space of the recently adopted Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations, and calls upon the Government of Cambodia to implement the law in a fair, transparent and democratic manner, including a review and, if necessary, a revision of the law, to protect the rights to freedom of association and of expression in accordance with international human rights law, and to ensure meaningful and transparent consultation with civil society stakeholders on draft legislation affecting them;

23. *Encourages* the Government of Cambodia to continue to take action to promote the rights and dignity of all Cambodians by protecting civil and political rights, including freedom of opinion and expression, and to this end to ensure that relevant laws, inter alia, the penal code, are interpreted and applied in a judicious manner so as to promote economic, social and cultural rights, in accordance with the rule of law;

24. *Invites* the Secretary-General, agencies of the United Nations system present in Cambodia and the international community, including civil society, to continue to work with the Government of Cambodia in strengthening democracy as well as ensuring the protection and promotion of the human rights of all people in Cambodia, including by providing assistance in, inter alia, the fields of:

(*a*) Drafting laws and assisting the establishment of an independent national human rights institution;

(*b*) Capacity-building to strengthen legal institutions, including by improving the quality and independence of judges, prosecutors, lawyers and court staff, and drawing on the expertise gained by Cambodian nationals working in the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia;

(*c*) Capacity-building to strengthen national institutions for criminal investigations and law enforcement, as well as providing the equipment necessary for these ends;

(*d*) Implementation of accepted universal periodic review recommendations;

(*e*) Assisting the assessment of progress in human rights issues;

25. *Decides* to extend by two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, and requests the Special Rapporteur to report on the implementation of her mandate to the Council at its thirty-third and thirty-sixth sessions, and to engage in a constructive manner with the Government of Cambodia for the further improvement of the situation of human rights in the country;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-third and thirty-sixth sessions on the role and achievements of the Office of the High Commissioner in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights;

27. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Cambodia at its thirty-sixth session.

United Nations A/HRC/30/L.22/Rev.1

General Assembly

Distr.: Limited
30 September 2015

Original: English

Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 10
Technical assistance and capacity-building

Austria,* Belgium,* Canada,* Cyprus,* Czech Republic,* Denmark,* France, Germany, Greece,* Ireland, Japan, Netherlands, Poland,* Slovakia,* Spain,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution

30/... Advisory services and technical assistance for Cambodia

The Human Rights Council,

Reaffirming that all Member States have an obligation to promote and protect human rights and fundamental freedoms as enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations, as reaffirmed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and in accordance with their respective obligations under the International Covenants on Human Rights and other applicable human rights instruments,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006,

Recalling also Council resolutions 5/1 and 5/2 of 18 June 2007, and stressing that the mandate holder shall discharge his/her duties in accordance with those resolutions and the annexes thereto,

Recalling further Council resolution 24/32 of 20 September 2013 and other relevant resolutions,

Bearing in mind the report of the Secretary-General on the role and achievements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in assisting the Government and people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights,[1]

Recognizing that the tragic history of Cambodia requires special measures to ensure the protection of human rights and the non-return to the policies and practices of the past, as stipulated in the Agreement on a Comprehensive Political Settlement of the Cambodia Conflict, signed in Paris on 23 October 1991,

Taking note of the new developments in Cambodia, especially the achievements and improvements in social, economic, political and cultural fields over recent years through its relevant national plans, strategies and frameworks,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.
[1] A/HRC/24/32.

Please recycle

1. *Reaffirms* the importance of the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia as an independent and impartial body, and believes it will significantly contribute to eradicating impunity and establishing the rule of law by, inter alia, exploiting its potential as a model court of Cambodia;

2. *Welcomes* the progress made with regard to the Extraordinary Chambers, including the delivery of the Trial Chamber's verdict in case 002/01 against former senior leaders of Democratic Kampuchea, Nuon Chea and Khieu Samphan, who were found guilty of crimes against humanity and sentenced to life imprisonment on 7 August 2014, and the commencement of the trial hearings in case 002/02 on 17 October 2014, and supports the position of the Government of Cambodia and the United Nations to proceed with the tribunal in a fair, efficient and expeditious manner, given the advanced age and frail health of the persons charged and the long overdue justice for the people of Cambodia;

3. *Expresses continued concern* over the grave financial situation of the Extraordinary Chambers, urges the Government of Cambodia to work with the United Nations and the States providing assistance to ensure the highest standards of administration of the Extraordinary Chambers, stresses the need for the Government and the international community to provide all appropriate assistance to the Extraordinary Chambers, and also stresses the importance of efficient and sustainable management of financial resources by the Extraordinary Chambers;

4. *Welcomes* the positive engagement of the Government of Cambodia in the second universal periodic review process as well as its acceptance of most of the recommendations thereon and the progress so far on their implementation,

5. *Welcomes* the reports of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia[2] and the recommendations contained therein, takes note of the need to maintain close and respectful consultations between the Government of Cambodia and the Special Rapporteur towards further improvements in the situation of human rights in the country and for the continued technical cooperation between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Government, and encourages the Special Rapporteur and the field office of the Office of the High Commissioner in Phnom Penh to continue to exchange information in order to assist in the effective implementation of their respective mandates, bearing in mind their independence;

6. *Reaffirms* the need for the Government of Cambodia to strengthen efforts to consolidate the rule of law, including through the adoption and further implementation of essential laws and codes for establishing a democratic society and an independent judiciary;

7. *Notes* the efforts and progress made by the Government of Cambodia in promoting legal reform under the leadership of the Council of Legal and Judicial Reform, including enforcing basic laws, such as the civil procedure code, the civil code, the criminal procedure code and the penal code;

8. *Also notes* the enactment of three fundamental laws on the judiciary, namely the Law on the Statute of Judges and Prosecutors, the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Courts, and the amendment to the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the Supreme Council of the Magistracy, and urges the Government of Cambodia to continue further its efforts at judicial reform, including through the fair, effective and transparent application of these laws and the transfer of knowledge of court officials and the sharing of good practices at the Extraordinary Chambers;

[2] A/HRC/27/70 and A/HRC/30/58.

9. *Stresses* the need for the Government of Cambodia to continue to enhance its efforts to investigate urgently and to prosecute, in accordance with due process of law and its obligations under international human rights treaties, all those who have perpetrated serious crimes, including violations of human rights;

10. *Welcomes* the efforts made by the Government of Cambodia in combating corruption, and encourage the implementation of the penal code and the anti-corruption law, and encourages the Government to continue other such efforts, including through the activities of the anti-corruption unit;

11. *Also welcomes* the efforts made by the Government of Cambodia in combating crimes, such as trafficking in persons, the exploitation of labour and the sexual exploitation of women and children, and urges the Government to make further efforts to this end, in concert with the international community, to combat outstanding key problems in this area;

12. *Takes note* of the latest findings regarding gender-based issues in Cambodia, and encourages the Government of Cambodia to strengthen its efforts on gender-based issues, including by effectively enforcing existing laws and regulations;

13. *Encourages* the Government of Cambodia to implement its five-year strategy for gender equality, promoting women's economic, social and political empowerment, including their participation in decision-making processes, and the expansion of women,s economic benefits through improved working conditions, social protection and labour standards;

14. *Encourages* in this context the Government of Cambodia to monitor the implementation of the Land Law, including regarding specific obstacles to women and vulnerable groups in obtaining land ownership and rights;

15. *Notes* the efforts made by the Government of Cambodia to resolve land issues, inter alia, through the implementation of relevant laws and regulations including a moratorium on economic land concessions, expresses concern at the outstanding issues in this area, and urges the Government to continue and enhance its efforts to resolve them equitably and expeditiously in a fair and open manner, taking into consideration the rights of and the actual consequences for the parties concerned and in accordance with relevant laws and regulations such as the 2001 Land law, the Law on Expropriation, the Circular on the Settlement of Illegal Temporary Building in Cities and Urban Areas and the National Housing Policy, as well as by strengthening the capacity and effectiveness of relevant institutions, such as the National Authority for Land Dispute Resolution and cadastral committees at the national, provincial and district levels;

16. *Also welcomes* the commitments made and the progress achieved by the Government of Cambodia to implement its obligations under international human rights treaties and conventions to which it is a party, with regard to its commitment to establish a national human rights institution and to encourage that this be done upon sufficient consultation with relevant stakeholders; and urges the Government to continue to take steps to meet its obligations under those treaties and conventions to which it is a party, and to this end to strengthen its cooperation with United Nations agencies, including the Office of the High Commissioner, through enhanced dialogue and the development of joint activities;

17. *Further welcomes* the efforts made by the Cambodian Human Rights Committee, especially in resolving complaints from individuals;

18. *Welcomes* the efforts and progress made by the Government of Cambodia in promoting decentralization and deconcentration reform with the aim of achieving democratic development by strengthening subnational and grass-roots institutions;

19. *Notes* the agreement between the ruling and opposition parties on 22 July 2014, which led to the participation of the opposition party in the National Assembly and to their close collaboration in the electoral reform, especially the revision of the legal status of the electoral management body and the composition of its commissioners, as well as the review of the electoral process, including voter registration, through the amendment to the Constitution and the adoption of the Law on the Organization and Functioning of the National Election Committee and the Law on the Election of Members of the National Assembly, as well as the joint announcement between ruling and opposition parties on 16 September concerning the electoral reform, and urges the Government of Cambodia to make continuous efforts to promote an environment conducive to the conduct of legitimate political activities by all political parties, and to make further efforts to improve its electoral system in accordance with international standards so that its election process as a whole will be satisfactory and acceptable to all parties concerned;

20. *Stresses* the need for further progress and efforts by the Government of Cambodia to promote a pluralistic and democratic process in Cambodia through parliamentary debate according to the Constitution;

21. *Urges* the Government of Cambodia to take appropriate measures to encourage and enable civil society, including independent trade unions and the media, to play a constructive role in consolidating democratic development in Cambodia, including by ensuring and promoting their activities and in promoting equal access to the media by all parties;

22. *Notes with concern* the potential negative impact on civil society space of the recently adopted Law on Associations and Non-Governmental Organizations, and calls upon the Government of Cambodia to implement the law in a fair, transparent and democratic manner, including a review and, if necessary, a revision of the law, to protect the rights to freedom of association and of expression in accordance with international human rights law, and to ensure meaningful and transparent consultation with civil society stakeholders on draft legislation affecting them;

23. *Encourages* the Government of Cambodia to continue to take action to promote the rights and dignity of all Cambodians by protecting civil and political rights, including freedom of opinion and expression, and to this end to ensure that relevant laws, inter alia, the penal code, are interpreted and applied in a judicious manner so as to promote economic, social and cultural rights, in accordance with the rule of law;

24. *Invites* the Secretary-General, agencies of the United Nations system present in Cambodia and the international community, including civil society, to continue to work with the Government of Cambodia in strengthening democracy as well as ensuring the protection and promotion of the human rights of all people in Cambodia, including by providing assistance in, inter alia, the fields of:

(*a*) Drafting laws and assisting the establishment of an independent national human rights institution;

(*b*) Capacity-building to strengthen legal institutions, including by improving the quality and independence of judges, prosecutors, lawyers and court staff, and drawing on the expertise gained by Cambodian nationals working in the Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia;

(*c*) Capacity-building to strengthen national institutions for criminal investigations and law enforcement, as well as providing the equipment necessary for these ends;

(*d*) Implementation of accepted universal periodic review recommendations;

(*e*) Assisting the assessment of progress in human rights issues;

25. *Decides* to extend by two years the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights in Cambodia, and requests the Special Rapporteur to report on the implementation of her mandate to the Council at its thirty-third and thirty-sixth sessions, and to engage in a constructive manner with the Government of Cambodia for the further improvement of the situation of human rights in the country;

26. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-third and thirty-sixth sessions on the role and achievements of the Office of the High Commissioner in assisting the Government and the people of Cambodia in the promotion and protection of human rights;

27. *Decides* to continue its consideration of the situation of human rights in Cambodia at its thirty-sixth session.

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General Assembly

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29 September 2015

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 5
Human rights bodies and mechanisms

Argentina, Australia,* Austria,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria,* Chile,* Cuba, Cyprus,* Denmark,* Djibouti,* Ecuador,* Egypt,* El Salvador, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* Ireland, Italy,* Lithuania,* Luxembourg,* Maldives, Mexico, Montenegro, Morocco, Panama,* Paraguay, Peru,* Philippines,* Poland,* Portugal, Republic of Moldova,* Romania,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Thailand,* Uruguay,* Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of): draft resolution

30/... Contribution of parliaments to the work of the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review

The Human Rights Council,

Acknowledging the crucial role that parliaments play in, inter alia, translating international commitments into national policies and laws, and hence in contributing to the fulfilment by each State Member of the United Nations of its human rights obligations and commitments and to the strengthening of the rule of law,

Taking note of the successive resolutions adopted by the General Assembly since 2010, in particular its resolutions 65/123 of 13 December 2010, in which the Assembly recognized the importance of continued parliamentary support for the work of the Human Rights Council, and 66/261 of 29 May 2012, in which it encouraged the Inter-Parliamentary Union, as the world organization of national parliaments, to strengthen its contribution to the Council, particularly with regard to the universal periodic review, as well as resolution 68/272 of 19 May 2014, in which the Assembly welcomed the contribution of the Inter-Parliamentary Union to the work of the Council,

Recalling its resolutions 22/15 of 21 March 2013 and 26/29 of 27 June 2014 on the contribution of parliaments to the work of the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review,

Taking note with appreciation of the summary report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights of the panel discussion on the theme, "Contribution of

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Please recycle

parliaments to the work of the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review", held on 29 May 2013,[1]

Welcoming the update at the twenty-ninth session by the High Commissioner on the activities of the Inter-Parliamentary Union on parliamentary capacity-building, as well as on its activities with regard to the work of the Human Rights Council and its universal periodic review, as requested by the Council in its resolution 26/29,

Considering that the Human Rights Council and parliaments stand to gain considerably from continuing exploring possible synergies to ensure that the universal periodic review has the greatest impact at the national level,

1. *Decides* to convene, at its thirty-second session, on the occasion of the tenth anniversary of the Human Rights Council, a panel discussion to take stock of the contribution of parliaments to the work of the Council and its universal periodic review and to identify ways to enhance further that contribution;

2. *Requests* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to organize the panel discussion and to liaise with the Inter-Parliamentary Union, States Members of the United Nations and relevant United Nations bodies and agencies, as well as with civil society, including non-governmental organizations, and national human rights institutions, with a view to ensuring their participation;

3. *Also requests* the High Commissioner to prepare a report on the panel discussion in the form of a summary and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-fifth session;

4. *Decides* to continue consideration of this issue under the same agenda item.

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[1] Available from www.ohchr.org/EN/HRBodies/HRC/RegularSessions/Session26/Pages/ListReports.aspx.

United Nations A/HRC/30/L.24

General Assembly

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28 September 2015

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 10
Technical assistance and capacity-building

Algeria, Argentina, Australia,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bulgaria,* Croatia,* Cyprus,* Djibouti,* Ecuador,* El Salvador, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece,* Italy,* Latvia, Luxembourg,* Mexico, Monaco,* Montenegro, Panama,* Paraguay, Peru,* Philippines,* Poland,* Portugal, Republic of Moldova,* Romania,* Sierra Leone, Slovenia,* Spain,* Thailand,* Turkey:* draft resolution

30/... National policies and human rights

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a common standard of achievement for all peoples and all nations,

Recalling all relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Recalling also its resolutions 23/19 of 23 June 2013 and 27/26 of 26 September 2014 on national policies and human rights,

Recalling further that States emphasized in the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action and the 2005 World Summit Outcome[1] that they bear the responsibility, in conformity with the Charter, to develop and encourage respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms for all, without distinction of any kind such as race, colour, sex, language, disability, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,

Bearing in mind that States should integrate their obligations and commitments under international human rights law into their national legislation in order to ensure that State action at the national level is effectively directed towards the promotion and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

[1] General Assembly resolution 60/1.

Please recycle

Noting that State action aimed at the promotion, protection and full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms at the national level is most effective when fully integrated into national policies based on a human rights perspective,

Reaffirming that all human rights are inalienable, universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated and that, therefore, national policies aimed at their promotion and protection will also have a mutually reinforcing effect on their realization,

Recognizing that each State has the right to choose the framework that is best suited to its particular needs at the national level,

Reaffirming the importance of international cooperation to support States in the process of integrating their obligations and commitments under international human rights law into national legislation, and drawing up and carrying out national policies aimed at the full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing the important and constructive role that national human rights institutions and civil society can play in the process of drawing up and assessing the impact of national policies aimed at the promotion, protection and full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Bearing in mind that technical cooperation offered by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, upon the request of and in close cooperation with States, with the aim of integrating human rights into national policies and programmes can be a useful vehicle to support States' compliance with their human rights obligations and their follow-up to recommendations made by the United Nations human rights mechanisms,

Affirming that inclusive participation of all sectors of society in debating and developing policies and programmes affecting the population is critical for the success of such processes,

Recognizing that public policies planned and formulated through participatory and accessible approaches are a key factor in promoting respect for and safeguarding the realization of human rights,

1. *Welcomes* the panel discussion on the issue of national policies and human rights and its results, with a particular focus on the findings of the report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on technical assistance and capacity-building options for integrating human rights into national policies,[2] held by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-eighth session;

2. *Takes note with appreciation* of the summary report of the Office of the High Commissioner of the panel discussion,[3] and of the conclusions and recommendations contained therein;

3. *Acknowledges* the efforts made by the Office of the High Commissioner, in both technical assistance and capacity-building, upon request and in close cooperation with States, to align laws, policies, institutions and practices with their human rights obligations and commitments, to implement accepted universal periodic review recommendations and to follow up on recommendations made by other United Nations human rights mechanisms;

[2] A/HRC/27/41.
[3] A/HRC/30/28.

4. *Encourages* the Office of the High Commissioner to enhance further the efforts aimed at supporting these measures in order that national policies could have a positive impact on the enjoyment of human rights;

5. *Invites* relevant United Nations bodies, agencies, funds and programmes, and other relevant stakeholders to cooperate with States in providing technical assistance, upon request, of the States concerned, with the aim of assisting them in integrating human rights into national policies and programmes so that national policies contribute to the enjoyment of human rights;

6. *Recommends* that States integrate into their national policies a human rights perspective aimed at the promotion, protection and full realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and take into consideration civil society views in the process;

7. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner:

(*a*) To organize, prior to the thirty-second session of the Human Rights Council, an expert workshop to discuss effective, inclusive and participatory mechanisms and methodologies to mainstream human rights on the formulation and implementation of public policies, and to invite States, relevant United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, intergovernmental organizations, treaty bodies, special procedures, regional human rights mechanisms, civil society organizations, academia, national human rights institutions and other relevant stakeholders to participate actively in the workshop;

(*b*) To prepare a summary report on the above-mentioned workshop, including any recommendations stemming therefrom, and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-third session;

8. *Decides* to remain seized of this issue.

United Nations A/HRC/30/L.25

General Assembly

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29 September 2015

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Albania, Australia,* Bangladesh, Belgium,* Cameroon,* Colombia,* Czech Republic,* Denmark,* Djibouti,* Estonia, France, Ghana, Greece,* Guatemala,* Iraq,* Italy,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand,* Norway,* Peru,* Romania,* Slovenia,* Spain,* the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia,* Turkey,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America: draft resolution

30/... Human rights and preventing and countering violent extremism

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 68/127 of 18 December 2013, 68/276 of 13 June 2014 and 69/140 of 15 December 2014, Human Rights Council resolutions on human rights and countering terrorism and relevant international instruments relating to terrorism,

Recognizing that the objectives of countering violent extremism and countering terrorism and of the protection and promotion of human rights, fundamental freedoms and rule of law are mutually reinforcing,

Looking forward with interest to the upcoming plan of action of the Secretary-General on preventing violent extremism, and reaffirming that the Human Rights Council has a complementary role to play in supporting the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by emphasizing the human rights dimensions in countering violent extremism and preventing the spread of violent extremism,

Welcoming the efforts made by the Secretary-General and the High Representative of the Secretary-General for the Alliance of Civilizations to promote greater understanding and respect among civilizations, cultures and religions,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Please recycle

Noting the contribution of the processes of the countering violent extremism summits and related international and regional conferences and meetings held throughout the world,

Recognizing the important role of regional organizations and comprehensive, multi-stakeholder approaches to prevent and counter violent extremism,

Recognizing also that violent extremism, in all its forms and manifestations, cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

Recognizing further the commitment of all religions to peace, and determined to condemn violent extremism, which spreads hate and threatens lives,

Reaffirming that violent extremism constitutes a serious common concern for all States, and convinced that there is no justification for violent extremism, whatever the motivation,

Noting that while there can be no excuse or justification for violent extremism, abuses and violations of human rights may contribute to creating an environment in which people, especially youth, are vulnerable to radicalization that leads to violent extremism and recruitment by violent extremists and terrorists,

Deeply concerned at the profound threat posed by acts resulting from violent extremism to the realization and enjoyment of human rights and by the increasing and serious human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law by violent extremist and terrorist groups, including those involving unlawful killings, the deliberate targeting of civilians, the unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers, sexual violence and other forms of violence, forced conversions, targeted persecution of individuals on the basis of their religion or belief, forced displacement and abduction, abuse of women and children, and acts of violence against members of ethnic and religious minorities, and unlawful sieges involving civilians, especially minorities,

Deploring attacks on religious places and shrines and cultural sites, which violate international law, in particular human rights and international humanitarian law, including any deliberate destruction of relics and monuments,

Recalling that, as affirmed in the Preamble to the Charter, the practice of tolerance is one of the principles to be applied to attain the ends pursued by the United Nations of preventing war and maintaining peace, and convinced that the respect for and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons, as well as tolerance, the recognition and appreciation of others and the ability to live together with and to listen to others form a sound foundation of any society and of peace,

Emphasizing the importance of supporting, recognizing and protecting the rights of victims of violent extremism in all its forms and manifestations, deploring the suffering caused by violent extremism to the victims and their families, expressing profound solidarity with them, and stressing the importance of providing them with proper support and assistance while taking into account, when appropriate, considerations regarding remembrance, dignity, respect, justice and truth, ensuring accountability and ending impunity, in accordance with international law,

Reaffirming States' international obligations to promote and protect human rights while preventing and countering violent extremism, and recognizing that the protection of human rights is crucial to achieving the goal of effectively preventing and countering violent extremism,

Reaffirming the commitment of States to take measures aimed at raising awareness of, and addressing the numerous and diverse conditions conducive to, the spread of violent extremism in all its forms and manifestations,

Noting that States may seek to integrate poverty eradication as part of their national strategies to address one of the conditions conducive to the spread of violent extremism,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 16/18 of 24 March 2011 on combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion and belief, and recalling also the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, as important tools to counter violent extremism in all its forms and manifestations,

Reaffirming that human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedoms of peaceful assembly and of association, are essential components of democracy providing individuals with invaluable opportunities to express their political opinions and that enables dialogue in preventing and countering violent extremism,

Underscoring that preventing and countering violent extremism requires a whole-of-society approach, involving government, civil society, local and religious leaders and the private sector, and acknowledging that the active participation of civil society is a key factor in governmental efforts to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms while preventing and countering violent extremism,

1. *Reaffirms* that acts, methods and practices of violent extremism in all their forms and manifestations are activities that threaten the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and democracy, and threaten territorial integrity and the security of States, and destabilize legitimately constituted Governments, and that the international community should take the steps necessary to enhance cooperation to prevent and counter violent extremism;

2. *Urges* States to take measures to ensure that counter-terrorism laws and implementing measures are consistent with and are applied in a manner that fully respects human rights, and reaffirms that States must ensure that any measures taken to prevent and counter violent extremism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law;

3. *Calls upon* States and local entities involved in supporting the prevention and countering of violent extremism efforts to continue to facilitate the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including through human rights education and training, as well as due process and the rule of law;

4. *Encourages* States to engage with local communities and non-governmental actors through a whole-of-society approach in developing strategies that respect human rights and fundamental freedoms to counter narratives that incite acts of violent extremism and terrorism and address the conditions conducive to the spread of violent extremism, including by empowering women, religious, cultural, education and local leaders, engaging members of all concerned groups in civil society and from the private sector, adopting tailored approaches that incorporate human rights and fundamental freedoms to prevent and counter recruitment to this kind of violent extremism, and promoting social inclusion and cohesion;

5. *Stresses* the need to empower youth, including by means of targeted youth employment programmes that promote political participation, economic inclusion and social cohesion and respect for human rights as a means to prevent and counter violent extremism;

6. *Reaffirms* the important role that education, including human rights education and training, can play in preventing and countering violent extremism, and in this regard encourages States to cooperate in efforts to achieve the goals and targets under the

Education For All movement and work to achieve the aims of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/137 of 19 December 2011;

7. *Emphasizes* that tolerance and dialogue among civilizations and the enhancement of interfaith and intercultural understanding and respect among peoples, including at the national, regional and global levels, while avoiding the escalation of hatred are among the most important elements in promoting cooperation, combating terrorism and countering violent extremism, and welcomes the various initiatives to this end;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to advocate for and disseminate information on tolerance and mutual respect, and underlines the potential contribution of the media and new communications technologies, including the Internet, to promoting respect for all human rights, to developing a better understanding among all religions, beliefs, cultures and peoples, to enhancing tolerance and mutual respect and thus to strengthening the rejection of violent extremism;

9. *Emphasizes* that civil society should have an enabling environment to develop, promote and advance comprehensive solutions to prevent and counter violent extremism, in accordance with national strategies and respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, and recognizing the contributions of civil society to these efforts;

10. *Also emphasizes* the need to enhance international cooperation and effective partnerships, including by strengthening national capacities, and developing, promoting and implementing comprehensive and coordinated solutions that respect human rights and are aimed at preventing and countering violent extremism;

11. *Underscores* the need to promote community-oriented and law enforcement efforts that respect human rights in preventing and countering violent extremism;

12. *Also underscores* the need to prevent and counter radicalization that leads to violent extremism in detention facilities and prisons, and to support rehabilitation and reintegration measures while promoting human rights;

13. *Recognizes* the work of relevant United Nations, international, regional and subregional organizations and civil society in preventing and countering violent extremism, including the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and its entities, and the development and implementation of good practices in various forums such as the Global Counterterrorism Forum, including as outlined in its Ankara Memorandum on Good Practices for a Multi-Sectoral Approach to Countering Violent Extremism;

14. *Notes* the importance of relevant United Nations bodies and entities in preventing and countering violent extremism, and calling upon the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and relevant international stakeholders to complement ongoing United Nations initiatives on preventing and countering violent extremism;

15. *Decides* to convene a panel at its thirty-first session to discuss the human rights dimensions of preventing and countering violent extremism, and requests the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a summary report on the panel discussion;

16. *Invites* the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a compilation report on best practices and lessons learned on how protecting and promoting human rights play a critical role in preventing and countering violent extremism by the thirty-third session of the Council, and encourages the Office to consult with Member States, United Nations entities and other organizations, as appropriate, to benefit from ongoing relevant work on the human rights dimensions of preventing and countering violent extremism.

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General Assembly

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1 October 2015

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Albania, Algeria, Australia,* Bangladesh, Belgium,* Benin,* Burundi,* Cameroon,* Canada,* Central African Republic,* Colombia,* Czech Republic,* Denmark,* Djibouti,* Ethiopia, Estonia, Fiji,* France, Hungary,* Ghana, Greece,* Guatemala,* Iraq,* Italy,* Mali,* Monaco,* Montenegro, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand,* Norway,* Peru,* Republic of Korea, Romania,* Senegal,* Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia,* Turkey,* Ukraine,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America:

draft resolution

30/... Human rights and preventing and countering violent extremism

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Guided also by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and recalling the Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 68/127 of 18 December 2013, 68/276 of 13 June 2014 and 69/140 of 15 December 2014, Human Rights Council resolutions on human rights and countering terrorism and relevant international instruments relating to terrorism,

Recognizing that the objectives of countering violent extremism and countering terrorism and of the protection and promotion of human rights, fundamental freedoms and rule of law are mutually reinforcing,

Looking forward with interest to the upcoming plan of action of the Secretary-General on preventing violent extremism, and reaffirming that the Human Rights Council has a complementary role to play in supporting the implementation of the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy by emphasizing the human rights dimensions in countering violent extremism and preventing the spread of violent extremism,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Please recycle

Welcoming the efforts made by the Secretary-General and the High Representative of the Secretary-General for the Alliance of Civilizations to promote greater understanding and respect among civilizations, cultures and religions,

Noting the contribution of the processes of the countering violent extremism summits and related international and regional conferences and meetings held throughout the world,

Recognizing the important role of regional organizations and comprehensive, multi-stakeholder approaches to prevent and counter violent extremism,

Recognizing also that violent extremism, in all its forms and manifestations, cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality, civilization or ethnic group,

Recognizing further the commitment of all religions to peace, and determined to condemn violent extremism, which spreads hate and threatens lives,

Reaffirming that violent extremism constitutes a serious common concern for all States, and convinced that there is no justification for violent extremism, whatever the motivation,

Noting that while there can be no excuse or justification for violent extremism, abuses and violations of human rights may contribute to creating an environment in which people, especially youth, are vulnerable to radicalization that leads to violent extremism and recruitment by violent extremists and terrorists,

Deeply concerned at the profound threat posed by acts resulting from violent extremism to the realization and enjoyment of human rights and by the increasing and serious human rights abuses and violations of international humanitarian law by violent extremist and terrorist groups, including those involving unlawful killings, the deliberate targeting of civilians, the unlawful recruitment and use of child soldiers, sexual violence and other forms of violence, forced conversions, targeted persecution of individuals on the basis of their religion or belief, forced displacement and abduction, abuse of women and children, and acts of violence against members of ethnic and religious minorities, and unlawful sieges involving civilians, especially minorities,

Deploring attacks on religious places and shrines and cultural sites, which violate international law, in particular human rights and international humanitarian law, including any deliberate destruction of relics and monuments,

Recalling that, as affirmed in the Preamble to the Charter, the practice of tolerance is one of the principles to be applied to attain the ends pursued by the United Nations of preventing war and maintaining peace, and convinced that the respect for and protection of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons, as well as tolerance, the recognition and appreciation of others and the ability to live together with and to listen to others form a sound foundation of any society and of peace,

Emphasizing the importance of supporting, recognizing and protecting the rights of victims of violent extremism in all its forms and manifestations, deploring the suffering caused by violent extremism to the victims and their families, expressing profound solidarity with them, and stressing the importance of providing them with proper support and assistance while taking into account, when appropriate, considerations regarding remembrance, dignity, respect, justice and truth, ensuring accountability and ending impunity, in accordance with international law,

Reaffirming States' international obligations to promote and protect human rights while preventing and countering violent extremism, and recognizing that the protection of human rights is crucial to achieving the goal of effectively preventing and countering violent extremism,

Reaffirming the commitment of States to take measures aimed at raising awareness of, and addressing the numerous and diverse conditions conducive to, the spread of violent extremism in all its forms and manifestations,

Noting that States may seek to integrate poverty eradication as part of their national strategies to address one of the conditions conducive to the spread of violent extremism,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 16/18 of 24 March 2011 on combating intolerance, negative stereotyping and stigmatization of, and discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against, persons based on religion and belief, and recalling also the Rabat Plan of Action on the prohibition of advocacy of national, racial or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility or violence, as important tools to counter violent extremism in all its forms and manifestations,

Reaffirming that human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedoms of peaceful assembly and of association, are essential components of democracy providing individuals with invaluable opportunities to express their political opinions and that enables dialogue in preventing and countering violent extremism,

Underscoring that preventing and countering violent extremism requires a whole-of-society approach, involving government, civil society, local and religious leaders and the private sector, and acknowledging that the active participation of civil society is a key factor in governmental efforts to protect human rights and fundamental freedoms while preventing and countering violent extremism,

1. *Reaffirms* that acts, methods and practices of violent extremism in all their forms and manifestations are activities that aim to threaten the enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms, and democracy, and threaten territorial integrity and the security of States, and destabilize legitimately constituted Governments, and that the international community should take the steps necessary to enhance cooperation to prevent and counter violent extremism;

2. *Urges* States to take measures to ensure that counter-terrorism laws and implementing measures are consistent with and are applied in a manner that fully respects human rights, and reaffirms that States must ensure that any measures taken to prevent and counter violent extremism comply with all their obligations under international law, in particular international human rights law, international refugee law and international humanitarian law;

3. *Calls upon* States and local entities involved in supporting the prevention and countering of violent extremism efforts to continue to facilitate the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms, including through human rights education and training, as well as due process and the rule of law;

4. *Encourages* States to engage with local communities and non-governmental actors through a whole-of-society approach in developing strategies that respect human rights and fundamental freedoms to counter narratives that incite acts of violent extremism and terrorism and address the conditions conducive to the spread of violent extremism, including by empowering women, religious, cultural, education and local leaders, engaging members of all concerned groups in civil society and from the private sector, adopting tailored approaches that incorporate human rights and fundamental freedoms to prevent and counter recruitment to this kind of violent extremism, and promoting social inclusion and cohesion;

5. *Stresses* the need to empower youth, including by means of targeted youth employment programmes that promote political participation, economic inclusion and social cohesion and respect for human rights as a means to prevent and counter violent extremism;

6. *Reaffirms* the important role that education, including human rights education and training, can play in preventing and countering violent extremism, and in this regard encourages States to cooperate in efforts to achieve the goals and targets under the Education For All movement and work to achieve the aims of the United Nations Declaration on Human Rights Education and Training, adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 66/137 of 19 December 2011;

7. *Emphasizes* that tolerance and dialogue among civilizations and the enhancement of interfaith and intercultural understanding and respect among peoples, including at the national, regional and global levels, while avoiding the escalation of hatred are among the most important elements in promoting cooperation, combating terrorism and countering violent extremism, and welcomes the various initiatives to this end;

8. *Calls upon* Member States to advocate for and disseminate information on tolerance and mutual respect, and underlines the potential contribution of the media and new communications technologies, including the Internet, to promoting respect for all human rights, to developing a better understanding among all religions, beliefs, cultures and peoples, to enhancing tolerance and mutual respect and thus to strengthening the rejection of violent extremism;

9. *Emphasizes* that civil society should have an enabling environment to develop, promote and advance comprehensive solutions to prevent and counter violent extremism, in accordance with national strategies and respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, and recognizing the contributions of civil society to these efforts;

10. *Also emphasizes* the need to enhance international cooperation and effective partnerships, including by strengthening national capacities, and developing, promoting and implementing comprehensive and coordinated solutions that respect human rights and are aimed at preventing and countering violent extremism;

11. *Underscores* the need to promote community-oriented and law enforcement efforts that respect human rights in preventing and countering violent extremism;

12. *Also underscores* the need to prevent and counter radicalization that leads to violent extremism in detention facilities and prisons, and to support rehabilitation and reintegration measures while promoting human rights;

13. *Recognizes* the work of relevant United Nations agencies and international, regional and sub-regional organizations and civil society in preventing and countering violent extremism, including the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and its entities, and the development and implementation of good practices in various forums such as the Global Counterterrorism Forum, including as outlined in its Ankara Memorandum on Good Practices for a Multi-Sectoral Approach to Countering Violent Extremism;

14. *Notes* the importance of relevant United Nations bodies and entities in preventing and countering violent extremism, and calls upon the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and relevant international stakeholders to complement ongoing United Nations initiatives on preventing and countering violent extremism;

15. *Decides* to convene a panel at its thirty-first session to discuss the human rights dimensions of preventing and countering violent extremism, and requests the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a summary report on the panel discussion;

16. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner to prepare a compilation report on best practices and lessons learned on how protecting and promoting human rights play a critical role in preventing and countering violent extremism by the thirty-third session of the Council, and encourages the Office to consult with Member States, United

Nations entities and other organizations, as appropriate, to benefit from ongoing relevant work on the human rights dimensions of preventing and countering violent extremism.

United Nations

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General Assembly

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 10
Technical assistance and capacity-building

Angola,* Argentina, Australia,* Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Botswana, Brazil, Chile,* Colombia,* Cyprus,* Ecuador,* France, Germany, Greece,* Ireland, Mexico, Netherlands, Panama,* Paraguay, Peru,* Poland,* Portugal, Romania,* Sierra Leone, Spain,* Switzerland,* Tunisia,* Turkey,* United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Uruguay:* draft resolution

30/... Promoting international cooperation to support national human rights follow-up systems and processes

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/251 of 15 March 2006, in which the Assembly established the Human Rights Council, and reaffirming that the work of the Council shall be guided by the principles of universality, impartiality, objectivity and non-selectivity, constructive international dialogue and cooperation with a view to enhancing the promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development,

Recalling also General Assembly resolution 65/281 of 17 June 2011 and Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 of 18 June 2007 and 16/21 of 25 March 2011,

Recognizing that the enhancement of international cooperation in the field of human rights is essential for the full achievement of the purposes of the United Nations, including the effective promotion and protection of all human rights,

Considering that international cooperation, in conformity with the purposes and principles set out in the Charter and international law, provide an effective and practical contribution to preventing violations of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Affirming that technical cooperation should be an inclusive exercise that engages and involves all national stakeholders, including government agencies and civil society, at all stages,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Please recycle

Recognizing the important, valuable and mutually reinforcing role and contribution of all human rights mechanisms from the international and regional human rights systems for the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Recognizing also the importance and added value of technical assistance and capacity-building provided in consultation with, and with the consent of, the States concerned to ensure follow-up to and the effective implementation of their respective international human rights obligations and commitments,

Recognizing further that the promotion and protection of human rights should be based on the principles of cooperation and genuine dialogue in all relevant forums, including in the context of the universal periodic review, and be aimed at strengthening the capacity of States to implement their respective human rights obligations and commitments,

Emphasizing the importance of the universal periodic review as a mechanism based on cooperation and constructive dialogue with the objective of, inter alia, improving the situation of human rights on the ground and promoting the fulfilment of the human rights obligations and commitments undertaken by States,

Noting that the effectiveness of the universal periodic review, as a cooperative mechanism, depends on the progress achieved by the State concerned, and as appropriate by other relevant stakeholders in the implementation of accepted recommendations,

Recognizing the important and constructive role played by parliaments, national human rights institutions, civil society and other relevant stakeholders in the universal periodic review mechanism, and encouraging their continued and unhindered participation in and contribution to national human rights follow-up systems and processes,

Welcoming the technical assistance and capacity-building provided by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in consultation with, and with the consent of the State concerned, particularly with a view to supporting the establishment and the strengthening of national human rights follow-up systems and processes,

Recalling Human Rights Council resolution 6/17 of 28 September 2008, in which the Council requested the Secretary-General to establish a universal periodic review voluntary trust fund to facilitate the participation of developing countries, particularly least developing countries, in the universal periodic review mechanism, and to establish the voluntary fund for financial and technical assistance, to be administered jointly with the universal periodic review voluntary trust fund, in order to provide, in conjunction with multilateral funding mechanisms, a source of financial and technical assistance to help countries implement recommendations emanating from the universal periodic review in consultation with, and with the consent of, the country concerned,

Recalling that 2016 will mark the tenth anniversary of the Human Rights Council and the last session of the second cycle of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review,

1. *Encourages* States to establish and strengthen national human rights follow-up systems and processes and to seek, as needed, technical assistance and capacity-building, and to share experiences and good practices to that end;

2. *Invites* States to gradually increase their voluntary contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Fund for Technical Cooperation in the Field of Human Rights, the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance for the Implementation of the Universal Periodic Review and other relevant trust funds, in order to allow States, upon request and in accordance with their priorities, to establish or strengthen their respective national human rights follow-up systems and processes;

3. *Requests* the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to continue to provide technical assistance and capacity-building, upon request of and in accordance with the priorities set by the States concerned, on the establishment and strengthening of national follow-up systems and processes;

4. *Also requests* the High Commissioner to organize an intersessional half-day panel discussion, taking advantage of existing capacities, during the twenty-sixth session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, to share experiences and good practices in the establishment and strengthening of national human rights follow-up systems, including the role of international cooperation in this regard, and to prepare a summary report thereon and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-fourth session;

5. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations A/HRC/30/L.27

General Assembly

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Albania, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Botswana, Bulgaria,* Chile,* Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czech Republic,* Denmark,* El Salvador, Estonia, Finland,* France, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Indonesia, Ireland, Israel,* Italy,* Latvia, Liechtenstein,* Luxembourg,* Malta,* Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway,* Panama,* Paraguay, Peru,* Poland,* Portugal, Republic of Moldova,* Romania,* Sierra Leone, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia,* Turkey,* United States of America: draft resolution

30/... Equal participation in political and public affairs

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling relevant international human rights treaties, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Recalling also all relevant General Assembly and Human Rights Council resolutions on participation in political and public affairs, in particular Council resolutions 24/8 of 26 September 2013 on equal political participation, and 27/24 of 3 October 2014 on equal participation in political and public affairs,

Reaffirming that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions stipulated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and without unreasonable restrictions, to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, and to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his or her country, as well as to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors, and reaffirming also that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Please recycle

Reaffirming also that no distinctions are permitted among citizens in the enjoyment of the right to participate in the conduct of public affairs on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, or on the basis of disability,

Emphasizing the critical importance of equal and effective participation in political and public affairs for democracy, the rule of law, social inclusion, economic development and advancing gender equality, as well as for the realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming that the active participation of women, on equal terms with men, at all levels of decision-making, is essential to the achievement of equality, inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, peace and democracy,

Recognizing that the rights of everyone to freedom of expression, to peaceful assembly, to freedom of association, to education, and access to information, as well as inclusive economic empowerment, are among the essential conditions for equal participation in political and public affairs and must be promoted and protected,

Recognizing also the need for further work on the full and effective implementation of the right to participate in public affairs in the context of article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including by identifying possible gaps in existing international guidance on the implementation of this right,

Recognizing further the need to intensify efforts to eliminate barriers in law and in practice and to actively facilitate full and effective participation in political and public affairs,

Welcoming the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the special procedures, the treaty bodies and other relevant human rights mechanisms on identifying and addressing obstacles to the full implementation of the right to participate in public affairs,

1. *Expresses concern* that, despite progress made towards the full implementation of the right to participate in public affairs worldwide, many people continue to face obstacles, including discrimination, in the enjoyment of their right to participate in the public affairs of their countries as well as in the enjoyment of other human rights that enable it;

2. *Recognizes* that women, persons belonging to marginalized groups or minorities, and persons in vulnerable situations are among those who are most affected by discrimination in participation in political and public affairs;

3. *Reaffirms* the obligation of States to take all appropriate measures to ensure that every citizen has an effective right and opportunity to equal participation in public affairs;

4. *Notes* the emergence of new forms of participation and grass-roots engagement, in particular through new information and communications technologies and social media, and the challenges to established forms of political participation in some States;

5. *Notes with interest* the study on promotion, protection and implementation of the right to participate in public affairs in the context of the existing human rights laws, prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights;[1]

[1] A/HRC/30/26

6. *Welcomes* the contributions of States and other stakeholders to the study, and notes with interest the best practices and experiences, including participatory measures and mechanisms, with respect to the implementation of the right to participate in public affairs;

7. *Invites* States to consider the best practices and experiences contained in the study when fulfilling their human rights obligations and to share their best practices and experiences in this regard at the regional and international levels, including when reporting to the United Nations human rights system, in order to facilitate full, effective and equal participation in political and public affairs;

8. *Urges* all States to ensure the full, effective and equal participation of all citizens in political and public affairs, including by, inter alia:

(*a*) Complying fully with their international human rights law obligations and commitments with regard to participation in political and public affairs, including by reflecting them in their national legislative framework;

(*b*) Considering signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other core international human rights treaties;

(*c*) Taking all necessary measures to eliminate laws, regulations and practices that discriminate, directly or indirectly, against citizens in their right to participate in public affairs on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, or on the basis of disability;

(*d*) Taking proactive measures to eliminate all barriers in law and in practice that prevent or hinder citizens, in particular women, persons belonging to marginalized groups or minorities, persons with disabilities and persons in vulnerable situations, from participating fully and effectively in political and public affairs, including, inter alia, reviewing and repealing measures that unreasonably restrict the right to participate in public affairs, and considering adopting, on the basis of reliable data on participation, temporary special measures, including legislative acts, aimed at increasing the participation of underrepresented groups in all aspects of political and public life;

(*e*) Taking appropriate measures to encourage publicly and promote the importance of participation of all citizens in political and public affairs, in particular women, persons belonging to marginalized groups or to minorities, and persons in vulnerable situations, including by engaging them in designing, evaluating and reviewing policies and legislation on participation in political and public affairs;

(*f*) Developing and disseminating information and educational materials on the political process and relevant international human rights law provisions to facilitate equal participation in political and public affairs;

(*g*) Taking steps to promote and protect the voting rights of all those entitled to vote without any discrimination, including facilitation of voter registration and participation and the provision of electoral information and voting papers in a range of accessible formats and languages, as appropriate;

(*h*) Exploring new forms of participation and opportunities brought about by new information and communications technologies and social media as a means to improve and widen, online and offline, the exercise of the right to participate in public affairs, and other rights directly supporting and enabling it;

(*i*) Ensuring the rights of everyone to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and freedom of association, education and development, and facilitating equal and effective access to information, media and communication technologies in order to enable pluralistic debates fostering inclusive and effective participation in political and public affairs;

(*g*) Creating a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders and civil society organizations who, together with other actors, play a key role in the effective promotion and protection of all human rights;

(*h*) Providing full and effective access to justice and redress mechanisms to those citizens whose right to participate in public affairs has been violated, including by developing effective, independent and pluralistic national human rights institutions, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles);

9. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner:

(*a*) To organize, prior to the thirty-second session of the Human Rights Council, an expert workshop to discuss the existing guidance on the implementation of the right to participate in public affairs with the aim of identifying possible gaps and making recommendations in this regard, as well as new developments, trends and innovations with respect to full, effective and equal participation in political and public affairs;

(*b*) To invite States, relevant United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, intergovernmental organizations, treaty bodies, special procedures, regional human rights mechanisms, civil society organizations, academia, national human rights institutions and other relevant stakeholders to participate actively in the workshop;

(*c*) To prepare a summary report on the above-mentioned workshop, including any recommendations stemming therefrom, and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-third session;

10. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations A/HRC/30/L.27/Rev.1

General Assembly

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30 September 2015

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 3
Promotion and protection of all human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights, including the right to development

Albania, Australia,* Austria,* Belgium,* Botswana, Bulgaria,* Chile,* Croatia,* Cyprus,* Czech Republic,* Denmark,* El Salvador, Estonia, Finland,* France, Germany, Greece,* Guatemala,* Hungary,* Iceland,* Indonesia, Ireland, Israel,* Italy,* Latvia, Liechtenstein,* Luxembourg,* Malta,* Mexico, Montenegro, Netherlands, Norway,* Panama,* Paraguay, Peru,* Poland,* Portugal, Republic of Moldova,* Romania,* Sierra Leone, Slovakia,* Slovenia,* Spain,* Sweden,* the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Tunisia,* Turkey,* United States of America: draft resolution

30/... Equal participation in political and public affairs

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recalling relevant international human rights treaties, in particular the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Recalling also all relevant General Assembly and Human Rights Council resolutions on participation in political and public affairs, in particular Council resolutions 24/8 of 26 September 2013 on equal political participation, and 27/24 of 3 October 2014 on equal participation in political and public affairs,

Reaffirming that every citizen shall have the right and the opportunity, without any of the distinctions stipulated in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and without unreasonable restrictions, to take part in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives, and to have access, on general terms of equality, to public service in his or her country, as well as to vote and to be elected at genuine periodic elections which shall be by universal and equal suffrage and shall be held by secret ballot, guaranteeing the free expression of the will of the electors, and reaffirming also that the will of the people shall be the basis of the authority of government,

* Non-member State of the Human Rights Council.

Please recycle

Reaffirming also that no distinctions are permitted among citizens in the enjoyment of the right to participate in the conduct of public affairs on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, or on the basis of disability,

Emphasizing the critical importance of equal and effective participation in political and public affairs for democracy, the rule of law, social inclusion, economic development and advancing gender equality, as well as for the realization of all human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Reaffirming that the active participation of women, on equal terms with men, at all levels of decision-making, is essential to the achievement of equality, inclusive economic growth and sustainable development, peace and democracy,

Recognizing that the rights of everyone to freedom of expression, to peaceful assembly, to freedom of association, to education, and access to information, as well as inclusive economic empowerment, are among the essential conditions for equal participation in political and public affairs and must be promoted and protected,

Recognizing also the need for further work on the full and effective implementation of the right to participate in public affairs in the context of article 25 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, including by identifying possible gaps in existing guidance on the implementation of this right,

Recognizing further the need to intensify efforts to eliminate barriers in law and in practice and to actively facilitate full and effective participation in political and public affairs,

Welcoming the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the special procedures, the treaty bodies and other relevant human rights mechanisms on identifying and addressing obstacles to the full implementation of the right to participate in public affairs,

1. *Expresses concern* that, despite progress made towards the full implementation of the right to participate in public affairs worldwide, many people continue to face obstacles, including discrimination, in the enjoyment of their right to participate in the public affairs of their countries as well as in the enjoyment of other human rights that enable it;

2. *Recognizes* that women, persons belonging to marginalized groups or minorities, and persons in vulnerable situations are among those who are most affected by discrimination in participation in political and public affairs;

3. *Reaffirms* the obligation of States to take all appropriate measures to ensure that every citizen has an effective right and opportunity to equal participation in public affairs;

4. *Notes* the emergence of new forms of participation and grass-roots engagement, in particular through new information and communications technologies and social media, and the challenges to established forms of political participation in some States;

5. *Notes with interest* the study on promotion, protection and implementation of the right to participate in public affairs in the context of existing human rights law prepared

by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights,[1] and welcomes the contributions of States and other stakeholders to the study;

6. *Invites* States to consider best practices and experiences with respect to the implementation of the right to participate in public affairs when fulfilling their human rights obligations and to share their best practices and experiences in this regard at the regional and international levels, including when reporting to the United Nations human rights system, in order to facilitate full, effective and equal participation in political and public affairs;

7. *Urges* all States to ensure the full, effective and equal participation of all citizens in political and public affairs, including by, inter alia:

(*a*) Complying fully with their international human rights law obligations and commitments with regard to participation in political and public affairs, including by reflecting them in their national legislative framework;

(*b*) Considering signing and ratifying or acceding to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other core international human rights treaties;

(*c*) Taking all necessary measures to eliminate laws, regulations and practices that discriminate, directly or indirectly, against citizens in their right to participate in public affairs on the grounds of race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status, or on the basis of disability;

(*d*) Taking proactive measures to eliminate all barriers in law and in practice that prevent or hinder citizens, in particular women, persons belonging to marginalized groups or minorities, persons with disabilities and persons in vulnerable situations, from participating fully and effectively in political and public affairs, including, inter alia, reviewing and repealing measures that unreasonably restrict the right to participate in public affairs, and considering adopting, on the basis of reliable data on participation, temporary special measures, including legislative acts, aimed at increasing the participation of underrepresented groups in all aspects of political and public life;

(*e*) Taking appropriate measures to encourage publicly and promote the importance of participation of all citizens in political and public affairs, in particular women, persons belonging to marginalized groups or to minorities, and persons in vulnerable situations, including by engaging them in designing, evaluating and reviewing policies and legislation on participation in political and public affairs;

(*f*) Developing and disseminating information and educational materials on the political process and relevant international human rights law provisions to facilitate equal participation in political and public affairs;

(*g*) Taking steps to promote and protect the voting rights of all those entitled to vote without any discrimination, including facilitation of voter registration and participation and the provision of electoral information and voting papers in a range of accessible formats and languages, as appropriate;

(*h*) Exploring new forms of participation and opportunities brought about by new information and communications technologies and social media as a means to improve and widen, online and offline, the exercise of the right to participate in public affairs, and other rights directly supporting and enabling it;

[1] A/HRC/30/26.

(*i*) Ensuring the rights of everyone to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and freedom of association, education and development, and facilitating equal and effective access to information, media and communication technologies in order to enable pluralistic debates fostering inclusive and effective participation in political and public affairs;

(*j*) Creating a safe and enabling environment for human rights defenders and civil society organizations that, together with other actors, play a key role in the effective promotion and protection of all human rights;

(*k*) Providing full and effective access to justice and redress mechanisms to those citizens whose right to participate in public affairs has been violated, including by developing effective, independent and pluralistic national human rights institutions, in accordance with the principles relating to the status of national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights (Paris Principles);

8. *Requests* the Office of the High Commissioner:

(*a*) To organize, prior to the thirty-second session of the Human Rights Council, an expert workshop to discuss the existing guidance on the implementation of the right to participate in public affairs with the aim of identifying possible gaps and making recommendations in this regard, as well as new developments, trends and innovations with respect to full, effective and equal participation in political and public affairs;

(*b*) To invite States, relevant United Nations bodies, funds and programmes, intergovernmental organizations, treaty bodies, special procedures, regional human rights mechanisms, civil society organizations, academia, national human rights institutions and other relevant stakeholders to participate actively in the workshop;

(*c*) To prepare a summary report on the above-mentioned workshop, including any recommendations stemming therefrom, and to submit it to the Human Rights Council at its thirty-third session;

9. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

United Nations A/HRC/30/L.28

General Assembly

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Human Rights Council
Thirtieth session
Agenda item 1
Organizational and procedural matters

President and Bureau of the Human Rights Council: draft decision

30/... Follow-up to President's statement PRST 29/1

At its xxth meeting, on xx October 2015, the Human Rights Council decided to adopt the text below:

"The Human Rights Council,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 60/251 of 15 March 2006 and 65/281 of 17 June 2011, and Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 of 8 June 2007 and 16/21 of 25 March 2011,

Recalling also President's statement PRST 29/1 of 3 July 2015 on enhancing the efficiency of the Human Rights Council, and in particular the decision of the Council that the Bureau, in consultation with Member States, while keeping the Consultative Group and special procedure mandate holders duly informed, would make recommendations and identify modalities to adjust the terms of the mandate holders on an exceptional one-time basis, in order to better spread out the appointment process over time, namely, across Council cycles, and present those recommendations to the Council at its thirtieth session for its consideration and appropriate decision,

1. Takes note of the proposal of the Bureau regarding the adjustment of the appointment of mandate-holders;

2. Decides, pursuant to PRST 29/1, on a one-time and exceptional basis, and not to be considered a precedent or a departure from relevant provisions of Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21:

(a) To extend the term of all Working Group mandate holders for two regular sessions of the Human Rights Council, as listed in the annex;

(b) To adjust the working cycle of the Consultative Group so that it commences in April and ends in March of the following year, without prejudice to paragraph 49 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1. Accordingly, for the transitional period, the next working cycle of the Consultative Group will commence on 1 January 2016 and end on 31 March 2017. Thereafter, the working cycle will have a duration of one year."

GE.15-16371(E)

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Annex

Working Group of Experts on People of African Descent

Ricardo III **Sunga** (Philippines), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-seventh session: appointment extended to the forty-seventh session

Michal **Balcerzak** (Poland), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-seventh session: appointment extended to the forty-seventh session

Sabelo **Gumedze** (South Africa), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-sixth session: appointment extended to the forty-sixth session

Mireille **Fanon-Mendez France** (France), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its sixteenth session: appointment extended to the thirty-sixth session

A new mandate holder from Latin American and Caribbean States to be appointed by the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session: appointment extended to the fiftieth session

Working Group on Arbitrary Detention

Seong-Phil **Hong** (Republic of Korea), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-sixth session: appointment extended to the forty-sixth session

Sètondji Roland Jean-Baptiste **Adjovi** (Benin), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fifth session: appointment extended to the forty-fifth session

José **Guevara** (Mexico), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fifth session: appointment extended to the forty-fifth session

Vladimir **Tochilovsky** (Ukraine), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its thirteenth session: appointment extended to the thirty-third session

Leigh **Toomey** (Australia), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-ninth session: appointment extended to the forty-ninth session

Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances

Bernard **Duhaime** (Canada), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-seventh session: appointment extended to the forty-seventh session

Houria **Es Slami** (Morocco), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fifth session: appointment extended to the forty-fifth session

Ariel **Dulitzky** (Argentina), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its fourteenth session: appointment extended to the thirty-fourth session

Tae-Ung **Baik** (Republic of Korea), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-ninth session: appointment extended to the forty-ninth session

A new mandate holder from Eastern European States to be appointed by the Human Rights Council at its thirtieth session: appointment extended to the fiftieth session

Working Group on the use of mercenaries as a means of violating human rights and impeding the exercise of the right of peoples to self-determination

Saeed **Mokbil** (Yemen), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fifth session: appointment extended to the forty-fifth session

Anton **Katz** (South Africa), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its seventeenth session: appointment extended to the thirty-seventh session

Patricia **Arias** (Chile), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its seventeenth session: appointment extended to the thirty-seventh session

Elżbieta **Karska** (Poland), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its seventeenth session: appointment extended to the thirty-seventh session

Gabor **Rona** (United States of America/Hungary), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its eighteenth session: appointment extended to the thirty-eighth session

Working Group on the issue of human rights and transnational corporations and other business enterprises

Puvan J. **Selvanathan** (Malaysia), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its eighteenth session: appointment extended to the thirty-eighth session

Michael **Addo** (Ghana), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its eighteenth session: appointment extended to the thirty-eighth session

Dante **Pesce** (Chile), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-eighth session: appointment extended to the forty-eighth session

Margaret **Jungk** (United States of America), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its eighteenth session: appointment extended to the thirty-eighth session

Pavel **Sulyandziga** (Russian Federation), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its eighteenth session: appointment extended to the thirty-eighth session

Working Group on the issue of discrimination against women in law and in practice

Alda **Facio** (Costa Rica), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its twenty-fifth session: appointment extended to the forty-fifth session

Frances **Raday** (Israel/United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its sixteenth session: appointment extended to the thirty-sixth session

Emna **Aouij** (Tunisia), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its sixteenth session: appointment extended to the thirty-sixth session

Eleonora **Zielinska** (Poland), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its sixteenth session: appointment extended to the thirty-sixth session

Kamala **Chandrakirana** (Indonesia), appointed by the Human Rights Council at its sixteenth session: appointment extended to the thirty-sixth session